

JAPANESE ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITION

# JARE DATA REPORTS

# NO. 252

# (UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS 19)

Upper Atmosphere Physics Data Obtained at Syowa Station in 1999

Kimio MAEGAWA, Nobuo YAMAOKA, Takuya D. KAWAHARA, Masaki TSUTSUMI, Hiroshi NAKAMOTO, Shu TAKESHITA, Masayuki KIKUCHI, Akira KADOKURA and Makoto TAGUCHI

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLAR RESEARCH TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 2000 JARE Data Reports are now published in ten categories: Upper Atmosphere Physics, Ionosphere, Meteorology, Earth Science, Glaciology, Seismology, Geochemistry, Oceanography, Marine Biology and Terrestrial Biology

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# UPPER ATMOSPHERE PHYSICS DATA OBTAINED AT SYOWA STATION IN 1999

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## 1. Introduction

This data book summarizes upper atmosphere physics data acquired by the 40th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE-40) with the "Upper Atmosphere Physics Monitoring (UAPM) System" at Syowa Station in 1999. Observation items are as follows:

1) Geomagnetism : • H-, D- and Z-components of magnetic variations	enter a harmadar
• Total force of the geomagnetic field	
• H-, D- and Z-components of magnetic pulsations	and the second states
2) ELF-VLF wave : • Intensities at 0.35, 0.75, 1.2, 2, 4, 8, 30, 60 and 95 kHz	z - Braassalv
• Wide-band (0-10 kHz) signal of ELF-VLF emissions	
3) Ionosphere : Cosmic noise absorption at 30 MHz observed with a bu	road-beam
The second state of the second s	
4) Aurora : • All-sky imagers :	a anapara
bed block galatile reduced CCD type : Panchromatic images recorded in a digit	tal format
in every an every of a video type : Panchromatic video signal recorded by	analog tapes
a tAMAS how enders the Scanning photometers :	
and detail statistic manage Meridian-scanning record at the following five wave	elengths
$\rm M_2^{+1}NG$ ), 486.1 nm (H <sub>B</sub> ), 487.4 nm (BG	f of Hβ),
taultigate deviation of the 557.7 nm (OI), and 630.0 nm (OI)	

An outline of the observation system is given in Section 2. Section 3 describes specifications of the observation instruments and the data acquisition systems. Observation periods are also listed in Section 3. Format of the compiled digital data is shown in Section 4. Summary plots in the period of January 1-December 31, 1999 are given in the Appendix.

All-sky imager observation data, magnetograms and summary plots of the monitoring data are available to users on request. The request should be addressed to:

World Data Center for Aurora National Institute of Polar Research 9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173-8515, Japan.

Digital and analog data described here are available to researchers who will do collaborative studies with the upper atmosphere physics group of NIPR. The request should be addressed to:

Upper Atmosphere Physics Research Division National Institute of Polar Research 9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173-8515, Japan.

2. Upper Atmosphere Physics Monitoring (UAPM) System of the structure

A real-time digital data acquisition system for the upper atmosphere physics observation was constructed at Syowa Station in January 1981 (Sato *et al.*, 1984). Data obtained from the system have been collected and published annually in the JARE Data Reports (Upper Atmosphere Physics) (Sato *et al.*, 1984, 1991 ; Fujii *et al.*, 1985, 1994; Sakurai *et al.*, 1985; Ono *et al.*, 1986, 1993; Yamagishi *et al.*, 1987; Kikuchi *et al.*, 1988; Miyaoka *et al.*, 1990; Kadokura *et al.*, 1992; Yamazaki *et al.*, 1995; Tonegawa *et al.*, 1996; Obara *et al.*, 1996; Arisawa *et al.*, 1997; Kawana *et al.*, 1998; Takeuchi *et al.*, 1999: Okano *et al.*, 2000). This report is the 19th of this series.

A block diagram of the system, including other ground observations, is shown in Fig. 1. The sensors for measuring weak natural electromagnetic waves such as ELF-VLF emissions, the three components of ULF magnetic pulsations and cosmic radio noise absorption (CNA) have been placed at a remote station on West Ongul Island, located about 5 km from Syowa Station in order to avoid man-made electromagnetic interference. Data of the magnetic pulsations and CNA are transmitted continuously to Syowa Station by a PCM telemeter in VHF band. Wide-band signals of ELF-VLF emissions are transmitted to Syowa Station through an FM telemeter in UHF band.

At the remote station, the electric power which drives all the instruments has been supplied by a solar battery system with maximum output power of 530 W since February 1985. An additional solar battery system with maximum power of 365 W was installed in January 1987 to reinforce the original battery system. The solar battery system consists of eighteen rechargeable car batteries (200 Ah each), five solar panels and three controllers in total. During winter when no sunlight is available, these batteries are charged manually about once a month by using a 10 kVA diesel-engine dynamo, which was installed in 1992 instead of the previous 16 kVA one.

The fluxgate and proton magnetometer sensors are placed at Syowa Station on East Ongul Island, about 150 m apart from the Data Processing Building. All the auroral photometric instruments are placed on the roof of the building, and the data acquisition facilities are installed inside the building. All the outputs obtained from the observation instruments except the auroral photometric ones are transferred to the matrix terminal board and then recorded with pen recorders, analog data recorders and a computer system. These data had been recorded simultaneously with two sets of the TEAC DR-200 digital data logger systems since January 1987 and with the Accurate Timing data Logging and Analysis support System (ATLAS) since February 1997. Recording by the TEAC systems was terminated in January 1999, and ATLAS was succeeded them since then. An 8 mm video tape recorder is used to record wide-band VLF emissions, and 24-hour data can be stored on one volume of 8 mm video tape.

Universal time (UT) is supplied from a precise time-keeping system. This system consists of a GPS satellite timing receiver, a quartz frequency standard with a stability of  $2 \times 10^{-11}$ /day, and time code generators. The time code generators supply the IRIG-A, -B and slow codes for analog data recorders and the 36-bit BCD code for the digital recording systems, respectively. The absolute accuracy of this system is estimated to be about 1 ms.

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# 3. Specifications of Instruments

#### 3.1. Geomagnetism

#### (1) Magnetogram

Magnetic variations were measured by a three-axis fluxgate magnetometer. Full scale ranges were +1250 to -3750 nT for H-component and  $\pm$  2500 nT for D- and Z- components, respectively, with the frequency response of DC-2 Hz and noise levels less than 0.5 nT. The magnetometer data were recorded in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 Hz. The H-component data were also recorded on a chart recorder and an R-950L long-term analog data recorder.

(2) Total force of the geomagnetic field

The total force observations were made once per month on a geomagnetically quiet day using a portable proton magnetometer, which is unable to be linked with the UAPM system. The results are listed in Table 1.

#### (3) ULF magnetic pulsations

The H-, D-, and Z-components of ULF magnetic pulsations are detected by three sets of search coil magnetometers. The search coil sensors have copper wires (0.4 mm $\phi$ , 40000 turns each) wound around permalloy cores (1 cm in diameter × 100 cm in length). Measurable intensity range of the magnetometer is 0.001-5 nT/s and the frequency response is 0.001-3 Hz. The search coil

magnetometers are installed at the remote station on West Ongul Island. The output signals transmitted by the PCM telemeter are recorded on a chart recorder and a digital data recorder. The sampling frequency of the digital data is 10 Hz and 1 Hz for each component.

(4) Base line of the magnetic field and K-index

Base line values of the magnetic field were observed about once or twice per month during a magnetically quiet day. K-indices are calculated for every 3-hour interval measuring the amplitudes of the H- and D-component magnetic fields from the quiet-day variations. The definition of the K-indices at Syowa Station is as follows:

K-index		Deviation	K-index		Deviation
·	:	0 – 25 nT	5	:	350 - 600 nT
1	:	25 - 50	6	:	600 - 1000
<b>.</b>	the <b>C</b> arton	50 - 100	where ${f v}_{i}$ is the state of the state ${f 7}$	:	1000 - 1660
gh tao <b>3</b> at		100 - 200		10.	1660 - 2500
St. 1994	• :	200 - 350	9	:	2500 and more

The ordinary magnetogram is also available on chart papers with a recording speed of 5 cm/hr. The sensitivity of each component on the chart papers is about 100 nT/cm. Table 2 gives the baseline values and K-indices at Syowa Station in February 1999 – January 2000. Inquiries or requests for the data copies of the magnetic field measurements should be addressed to World Data Center for Aurora in NIPR.

#### 3.2. ELF-VLF waves

The natural ELF-VLF wave receiving system at the remote station has consisted of a triangle-shaped three-turn-loop antenna (10 m in height, 20 m in the bottom side), a pre-amplifier and a main amplifier with gains of 60 and 40 dB, respectively. The ELF-VLF wave intensities at the frequency bands of 0.35, 0.75, 1.2, 2, 4, 8, 30, 60, 95 kHz were obtained from wide band waveforms using a 9-channel filter bank and detectors. The ELF-VLF emissions within the intensity range of  $10^{-17}$  to  $10^{-13}$  W/m<sup>2</sup> Hz were detectable with this system. These data were recorded continuously in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 or 10 Hz. Some of the wide-band ELF-VLF signals up to 10 kHz were recorded on 8 mm video tape recorders. The wide-band recording was executed during 900 - 1300 UT on Sunday - Friday.

#### 3.3. Ionosphere

Cosmic noise absorption at 30 MHz was observed with a broad-beam riometer, which has been installed at the remote station on West Ongul Island since 1981. Its beam half-width is 60°. A receiver used is made by La Jolla Science, and bandwidth and time constant are 150 kHz and 0.25 s, respectively. The riometer data were recorded in digital form at the sampling rate of 1 Hz in the UAPM system.

Data of ionospheric vertical sounders, broad-beam riometers (20 and 30 MHz), HF field strength receivers (8 and 10 MHz) and the VHF auroral radar (50 and 112 MHz) were recorded with other observation systems at Syowa Station, and the observational results have been published in another JARE Data Report (Ionosphere). Inquiries and requests for the data copies are to be addressed to:

World Data Center for Ionosphere Communications Research Laboratory Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications 2-1, Nukui-Kitamachi 4-chome, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184-8795, Japan.

#### 3.4. Aurora

#### (1) CCD all-sky imager

All-sky observation of aurora was made by a CCD all-sky imager which was installed at Syowa Station by JARE39. Panchromatic auroral images are taken every twenty seconds with an exposure time of three to five seconds. Image data are saved in a DLT (digital linear tape). An observation list for the CCD all-sky imager is given in Table 3. Inquiries or requests for the all-sky data should be addressed to World Data Center for Aurora in NIPR. Observation by the film-type all-sky camera which have been operated until the end of the 1997 season was terminated on April 8, 1998.

## (2) Aurora TV camera

All-sky observation of aurora was also made by an all-sky TV camera newly introduced at Syowa Station by JARE40. The TV camera consists of an image intensifier and an interline CCD camera. Video signal from the CCD camera is recorded in S-VHS video tapes. Inquiries or requests for the all-sky data should be addressed to World Data Center for Aurora in NIPR.

#### (3) *Meridian-scanning photometer*

Auroral emissions at the wavelengths of 557.7 nm (OI), 630.0 nm (OI) and 486.1 nm (H $\beta$ ) were observed by a meridian-scanning photometer installed in 1987. The interference filter for H $\beta$  was tilted with 1 s period, measuring the Doppler effect of the auroral H $\beta$  emission. The field of view of the photometer is 3° for OI 557.7 nm and 630.0 nm, and 5° for H $\beta$ . A scan along a meridian from the poleward horizon to the equatorward horizon requires 30 s. Observations were carried out during 91 clear nights from March 17 until October 15 in 1998. Calibration using a standard light source was executed at every observation night. The meridian-scanning photometer data were recorded with a digital data logger (TEAC DR-200) at a sampling frequency of 10-25 Hz through a line-approximate logarithmic amplifier, and monitored with a pen-recorder (6 ch RECTI-GRAPH). Due to a trouble in the instrument, both scanning and tilting angle data were not recorded.

## 4. Compiled Digital Data Format

MO media has been added since 1998 recorded by ATLAS (AT compatible computer with QNX operating system). This system has GPS clock and 16bit straight binary A/D converter (from -10V to 10V). Data in MO are written by Common Data Format (CDF) based on NASA NSSDC (see [1] or [2] for more detail of CDF). Each record has one time stamp and 16 kinds of data. Variable names of CDF for each data are follows;

EPOCH: Time stamp (unit: CDF Epoch)

MGFH: H component of flux gate magnet meter

MGFD: D component of flux gate magnet meter

MGFZ: Z component of flux gate magnet meter

ULFH: H component of induction coil

ULFD: D component of induction coil

ULFZ: Z component of induction coil CAN: CNA

VLF350: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 350Hz

VLF750: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 750Hz

VLF1.2k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 1.2kHz VLF2 0k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 2 0kHz VLF4.0k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 4.0kHz VLF8.0k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 8.0kHz VLF30k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 30kHz VLF60k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 60kHz VLF95k: Intensity of natural VLF wave at 95kHz.

Each CDF valuable has 5 attributes. The names of attributes and characteristics are as follows;

Attributes (based on CDF standard attribute name)

VALIDMIN: Minimum valid value of raw AD data (usually, 0).

VALIDMAX: Maximum valid value of raw AD data (usually, 65534) a constraint an analysis large large set

SCALEMIN: Minimum value as unit for VALIDMIN

SCALEMAX: Maximum value as unit for VALIDMAX

UNIT: Unit (e.g. nT, V/mHz, dB: written by characters)

Using these valuables, user can convert from A/D value to physical value by the following equation.

(Physical value) = SCALEMIN +

CALEMAX-SCALEMIN)/(VALIDMAX-VALIDMIN)\* Contraction of the second ((Variable data)-VALIDMIN)

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[1] CDF User's Guide (Version2.6) NASA/GSFC/NSSDC,

[2] http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cdf/cdf\_home.html

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge all the members of the 40th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE-40) for their support to the upper atmosphere physics observations at Syowa Station. The publication of this report was supported by the Upper Atmosphere Physics Research Division, World Data Center for Aurora and the Information Science Center of the National Institute of Polar Research.

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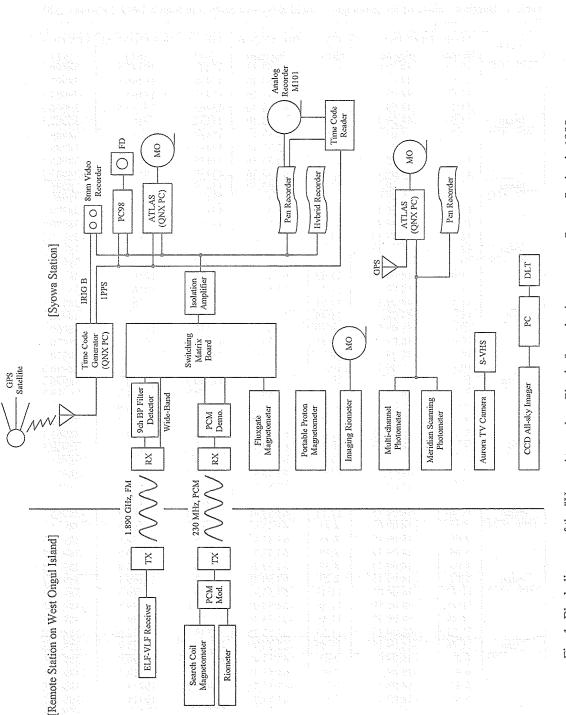


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the "Upper Atmosphere Physics" monitoring system at Syowa Station in 1999.

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DATE	TIME	DECLINATION		DIP ANGLE	TOTAL	HOLIZONTAL	VERTICAI
	hh:mm	(deg:min)	hh:mm	(deg:min)	(nT)	(nT)	(nT)
1999 3/12	10:58	-48:09.07	11:45	-63:53.43	43438.6	19147.8	-38990.7
	11:03	-48:09.19	11:50	-63:53.46	43448.6	19156.8	-38997.5
	11:08	-48:09.22	11:54	-63:53.36	43457.6	19165.3	-39003.3
	11:12	-48:09.13	11:58	-63:53.36	43465.1	19175.8	-39006.5
mean	11:05	-48:09.15	11:52	-63:53.40	43452.3	19161.4	-38999.5
1999 3/25	12:04	-48:09.07	12:35	-63:53.43	43439.7	19159.1	-38986.4
	12:09	-48:09.19	12:39	-63:53.46	43438.3	19157.8	-38985.4
	12:13	-48:09.22	12:44	-63:53.36	43438.6	19157.6	-38985.8
	12:17	-48:09.13	12:49	-63:53.36	43439.6	19157.1	-38987.2
mean	12:10	-48:09.15	12:42	-63:53.40	43439.3	19157.9	-38986.2
1999 4/22	11:58	-48:09.07	12:25	-63:53.43	43447.6	19173.0	-38988.3
	12:01	-48:09.19	12:29	-63:53.46	43448.5	19170.9	-38990.3
	12:04	-48:09.22	12:33	-63:53.36	43449.2	19171.6	-38990.8
	12:09	-48:09.13	12:37	-63:53.36	43449.3	19171.2	-38991.1
mean	12:03	-48:09.15	12:31	-63:53.40	43448.6	19171.7	-38990.1
1999 5/29	10:58	-48:09.07	11:38	-63:53.43	43433.6	19166.9	-38975.7
· ·	11:06	-48:09.19	11:42	-63:53.46	43433.5	19167.5	-38975.3
	11:09	-48:09.22	11:47	-63:53.36	43433.9	19165.8	-38976.6
	11:13	-48:09.13	11:51	-63:53.36	43434.7	19166.0	-38977.4
mean	11:06	-48:09.15	11:44	-63:53.40	43434.0	19166.5	-38976.2
1999 7/4	10:04	-48:09.07	10:30	-63:53.43	43430.0	19170.6	-38969.9
	10:08	-48:09.19	10:35	-63:53.46	43430.6	19171.2	-38970.3
1	10:11	-48:09.22	10:38	-63:53.36	43430.7	19170.8	-38970.6
•	10:14	-48:09.13	10:41	-63:53.36	43430.6	19170.0	-38970.8
mean	10:09	-48:09.15	10:36	-63:53.40	43430.3	19170.7	-38970.4
1999 8/3	9:21	-48:09.07	9:55	-63:53.43	43419.6	19168.5	-38959.3
	9:32	-48:09.19	9:59	-63:53.46	43419.0	19166.9	-38959.4
÷	9:37	-48:09.22	10:04	-63:53.36	43421.5	19168.9	-38961.2
	9:41	-48:09.13	10:10	-63:53.36	43424.0	19170.7	-38963.1
mean	9:32	-48:09.15	10:02	-63:53.40	43421.2	19168.8	-38960.8
1999 8/26	11:34	-48:09.07	12:05	-63:53.43	43430.0	19188.3	-38961.1
	11:38	-48:09.19	12:09	-63:53.46	43422.2	19182.9	-38955.2
	11:42	-48:09.22	12:13	-63:53.36	43418.1	19178.3	-38952.8
	11:46	-48:09.13	12:18	-63:53.36	43418.3	19177.3	-38953.6
mean	11:40	-48:09.15	12:11	-63:53.40	43423.1	19181.7	-38955.7
1999 9/24	7:57	-48:09.07	8:21	-63:53.43	43434.3	19168.5	-38975.7
	8:00	-48:09.19	8:25	-63:53.46	43436.3	19169.9	-38977.3
	8:04	-48:09.22	8:29	-63:53,36	43436.6	19169.2	-38977.9
	8:08	-48:09.13	8:33	-63:53.36	43436.3	19168.8	-38977.8
mean	8:02	-48:09.15	8:27	-63:53.40	43435.8	19169.1	-38977.2
1999 11/2	11:22	-48:09.07	11:43	-63:53.43	43436.5	19170.3	-38977.3
	11:25	-48:09.19	11:46	-63:53.46	43412.6	19159.4	-38956.0
	11:28	-48:09.22	11:49	-63:53.36	43363.6	19138.4	-38911.7
	11:32	-48:09.13	11:53	-63:53.36	43338.4	19127.6	-38888.9
mean	11:26	-48:09.15	11:47	-63:53.40	43387.7	19148.9	-38933.5
1999 11/27	6:36	-48:09.07	7:04	-63:53.43	43417.7	19220.9	-38931.4
	6:40	-48:09.19	7:08	-63:53.46	43414.9	19218.2	-38929.6
	6:44	-48:09.22	7:12	-63:53.36	43412.8	19214.8	-38928.9
	6:48	-48:09.13	7:17	-63:53.36	43407.7	19211.0	-38925.2
mean	6:42	-48:09.15	7:10	-63:53.40	43413.0	19216.2	-38928.8

Table 1. Baseline values of the geomagnetic field at Syowa Station in March 1999–February 2000.

DATE	TIME	DECLINATION	TIME	DIP ANGLE	TOTAL	HOLIZONTAL	VERTICAL
DAIL	hh:mm	(deg:min)	hh:mm	(deg:min)	(nT)	(nT)	(nT)
1999 12/22	10:42	-48:09.07	11:13	-63:53.43	43393.4	19158.7	-38934.9
n an	10:48	-48:09.19	11:17	-63:53.46	43390.6	19157.4	-38932,5
	10:52	-48:09.22	11:21	-63:53.36	43390.2	19150.5	-38935.4
	10:57	-48:09.13	11:25	-63:53.36	43391.9	19153.5	-38935.8
mean	10:50	-48:09.15	11:19	-63:53.40	43391.9	19155.0	-38934.7
2000 2/2	7:15	-48:09.07	7:38	-63:53.43	43398.7	19183.1	-38928.9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7:19	-48:09.19	7:42	-63:53.46	43394.8	19179.8	-38926.1
an a	7:22	-48:09.22	7:45	-63:53.36	43391.8	19183.9	-38920.8
	7:25	-48:09.13	7:48	-63:53.36	43391.8	19184.7	-38920.4
mean	7:20	-48:09,15	7:43	-63:53.40	43394.6	19182.8	-38924.0

Table 2. K-indices at Syowa Station in February 1999–January 2000.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	1			Hour	s (UT)				1		
DATE	h	m	s	h	m	S	h	m	s	K-1	ndex
Feb. 28	1			19	26	00	~ 23	02	00	1121	2365
Mar. 9				20	06	00	~ 23	06	00	4542	4354
Mar. 13							20	11	00	2112	2224
Mar. 14	~ 00	10	00				19	51	00	4412	3325
Mar. 15	~ 00	00	00	19	37	00	~ 23	39	00	4543	2212
Mar. 17				19	17	00	~ 22	56	00	1111	1111
Mar. 18							18	51	00	2212	2111
Mar. 19	~ 00	21	00	18	41	00	~ 22	02	00	1111	1344
Mar. 22							20	15	00	1111	1110
Mar. 23	~ 00	40	00				•			0112	1123
Mar. 26							18	30	00	2222	2100
Mar. 27	~ 00	02	40	00	12	00	~ 01	11	00	2211	0004
Mar. 27		02			12	00	18	50	00	2211	0001
Mar. 28	~ 01	00	00				19	56	00	4321	1101
Mar. 29	~ 01	28	00				18	33	00	4452	4326
Mar. 30	~ 01	33	00	17	37	00	~ 22	09	00	6443	2465
Apr. 3	UT I	55	00	19	37	00	~ 23	07	00	4322	1245
Apr. 7				16	45	00	~ 22	17	40	5432	2354
Apr. 7				22	36	00	~ 22	53	00	5452	2004
Apr. 9				17	05	00	~ 23	59	00	3311	1001
Apr. 10				16	43	00	~ 18	00	00	2232	2346
Apr. 19	-			10	-5	00	18	48	00	0123	2235
Apr. 20	~ 01	55	00				10	70		5553	4333
Apr. 22		55	00	18	04	00	~ 22	27	00	2111	0112
Apr. 24	101919 			10	07	00	20	03	00	4411	1111
Apr. 25	~ 01	30	00				20	49	00	0011	2002
Apr. 25 Apr. 26	$\sim 03$	05	00	18	53	00	~ 23	03	00	1011	1144
May 5	05	05	00	18	17	00	~ 20	42	00	1011	0213
May 10	1			10	1/	00	16	47	00	3100	0213
May 11	~ 03	53	00	18	32	00	~ 22	42	00	.0000	0000
May 12	- 05 -	55	00	10	52	00	16	47	00	0121	1334
May 12 May 13	~ 01	00	00				10	ч,	00	4653	4423
May 13 May 14	01	00	00	18	06	00	~ 23	38	40	4342	
May 14 May 15				10	00	00	00	00	00		1103
May 15 May 15	~ 04	00	00	18	23	00	~ 21	01	00	3211	1124
-	- 04	00	00	10	23	00				5501	2225
May 19 May 20	~ 01	30	00				15	24	00	5521 3322	2225
May 20	1			े २२२१	00	40	00	05	00		2214
May 24	18	39		$\sim 21$	00	40	23	05	00	2211	2113
May 25	. 🏹 04	00	00	17	0.4			50		5543	3124
Jun. 4	1. S. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			<b>17</b> -	04	00	~ 23	50	00	3321	2113
Jun. 5		00	0.0				18	09	00	2001	0022
Jun. 6	~ 00	00	00	10			~~	40		1001	0000
Jun. 9				19	30		-~ 23	48	00	5531	0345
Jun. 13		<b></b>					20	27	00	4301	0032
Jun. 14	~ 05	01	00			<u> </u>	17	03	00	1110	0002
Jun. 15	∼ 02,55	50	00 :	18	13	00	~ 22	54	00	0000	1102
Jun. 16	L						18	47	00	0021	1324

Table 3. Observation periods of a CCD all-sky imager at Syowa Station in 1999.

— 13 —

DATE	ļ				irs (UT)					K-I	ndex
	h	m	S	<u>h</u>	m	S	h	m	s		
Jun. 17	~ 05	00	00	• •	~~	diastri -				3231	0012
Jun. 17	15	02	00	$\sim 20$	33	40	20	47	00		
Jun. 18	~ 02	20	40	02	33	00	$\sim 05$	00	00	0210	0104
Jun. 18							17	02	00		
Jun. 19	~ 04	07	00							4110	0000
Jun. 21							21	52	00	0001	0000
Jun. 22	~ 03	24	00							0000	0003
Jun. 23							21	06	00	1111	1014
Jun. 24	~ 05	00	00							2211	102
Jul. 6	1						16	50	00	3341	0312
Jul. 7	~ 04	00	00				18	09	00	0000	0220
Jul. 8	~ 01	02	00				16	03	00	3002	133
Jul. 9	~ 05	01	00				16	09	00	5111	001
Jul. 9 Jul. 10	~ 05	00	00				16	05	00	2010	001
	1						10	03			
Jul. 11	~ 04	30	00	0.4	40	00			00	2011	0014
Jul. 12	~ 04	10	40	04	40	00	~ 04	43	00	4642	1223
Jul. 12							15	01	00		
Jul. 13	~ 04	31	00				15	02	00	3311	002
Jul. 14	~ 03	09	40	03	.22	00	<b>~</b> 04	00	00	0000	003
Jul. 14							16	04	00		
Jul. 15	~ 04	00	00				22	03	00	3322	222
Jul. 16	~ 04	00	00				20	03	00	2111	100
Jul. 17	~ 02	45	00				17	03	00	1000	000
Jul. 18	~ 04	00	00				17	02	00	1010	010
Jul. 19	~ 04	02	00				17	13	00	3001	000
Jul. 20	~ 04	00	00				20	02	00	0000	000
Jul. 21	~ 04	00	00	17	02	00	~ 20	26	00	2021	154
Jul. 30	0.	00	00	.,	02	00	18	22	00	4343	426
Jul. 31	~ 03	58	00				15	09	00	5651	115
Aug. 1	$\sim 03$	58	00				15	07	00	5411	100
-	1			~ 22	34	40	22	45	00	J-11	100
Aug. 1	17	01	00	~ <u>ZZ</u>	54	40				0 4 2 1	122
Aug. 2	~ 04	00	00				17	01	00	2431	132
Aug. 3	~ 03	29	00				18	04	00	4111	000
Aug. 4	~ 02	58	00							3452	011
Aug. 4	17	02	00	~ 22	35	40	22	47	00		
Aug. 5	~ 03	04	00				18	02	00	4412	100
Aug. 6	~ 03	00	00				17	06	00	1112	153
Aug. 7	~ 03	00	00							4322	113
Aug. 7	16	02	00	$\sim 18$	39	40	19	10	00		
Aug. 8	~ 00	43	40	01	03	00	~ 03	00	00	2011	124
Aug. 10	- 20						17	32	00	0000	010
Aug. 11	~ 03	30	00	17	02	00	~ 22	00	00	5401	001
Aug. 12	1			18	02	00	~ 03	31	00	1132	101
Aug. 12 Aug. 15				17	25	00	~ 22	51	00	0112	245
				17	25	00			(		
Aug. 16		40	0.0		00	0.0	23	42	00	3134	345
Aug. 17	~ 03	40	00	20	02	00	~ 22	02	00	5653	434
Aug. 18				20	33	00	~ 23	32	00	6453	434
Aug. 20							23	41	00	5754	334
Aug. 21	~ 03	00	00				17	03	00	2322	1110

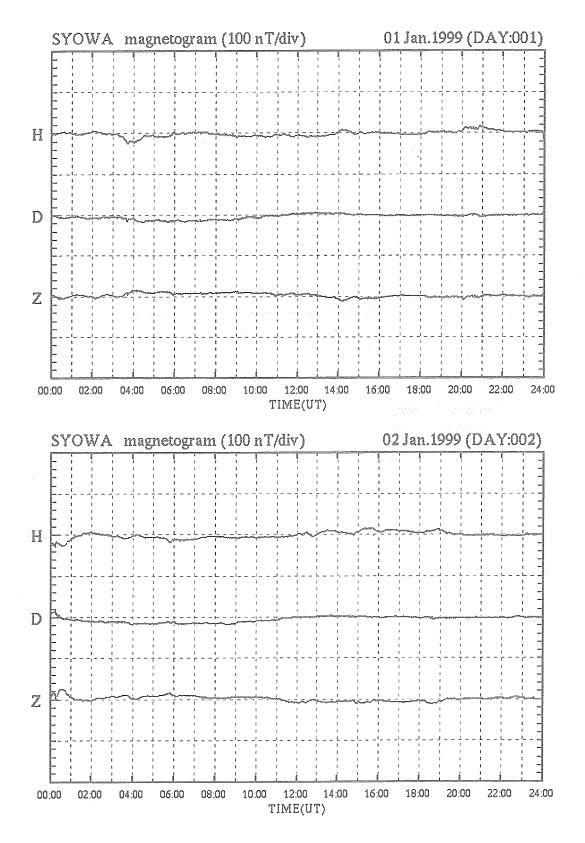
- 14 -

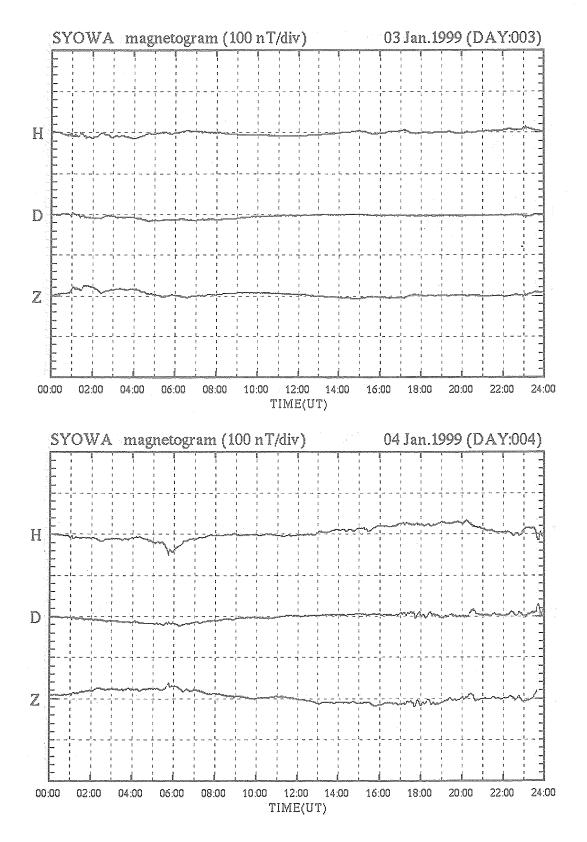
DATE				Hou	rs (UT)					K-1	ndex
DATE	h	m	S	h	m	S	h	m	s	IX-11	1007
Aug. 22	~ 03	01	00							1121	2356
Aug. 22	17	37	00	$\sim 18$	12	40	18	29	00		
Aug. 23	<b>~</b> 02	30	00							5643	4435
Sep. 1							17	02	00	5553	3254
Sep. 2	<b>~</b> 02	30	00				19	09	00	4332	1233
Sep. 3	~ 02	30	00				17	02	00	3543	3213
Sep. 4	~ 02	00	00							4532	1223
Sep. 6							17	05	00	2121	1022
Sep. 7	~ 02	00	00				17	02	00	3223	3156
Sep. 8	~ 02	00	00				20	02	00	3111	1225
Sep. 9	~ 01	34	00							5312	2112
Sep. 10				18	02	00	~ 19	40	00	3433	2235
Sep. 12							17	01	00	5424	3476
Sep. 13	~ 01	30	00				17	01	00	5654	3555
Sep. 14	<b>~</b> 01	30	00				17	01	00	6663	2334
Sep. 15	<b>~</b> 01	32	00				17	21	00	5445	3321
Sep. 16	$\sim 01$	31	00				17	21	00	5755	3344
Sep. 17	<b>~</b> 01	30	00	17	21	00	~ 22	53	00	4432	3343
Sep. 18							17	21	00	2322	3301
Sep. 19	~ 01	20	00				19	41	00	3422	2124
Sep. 20	~ 01	00	00				17	51	00	3331	1333
Sep. 21	$\sim 01$	00	00							2121	1335
Sep. 29							20	04	00	6543	3336
Sep. 30	$\sim 00$	15	00							5553	3244
Oct. 3				19	31	00	23	30	00	4322	2322
Oct. 4				18	39	00	23	30	00	2552	2356
Oct. 7				19	31	00	23	30	00	3221	0111

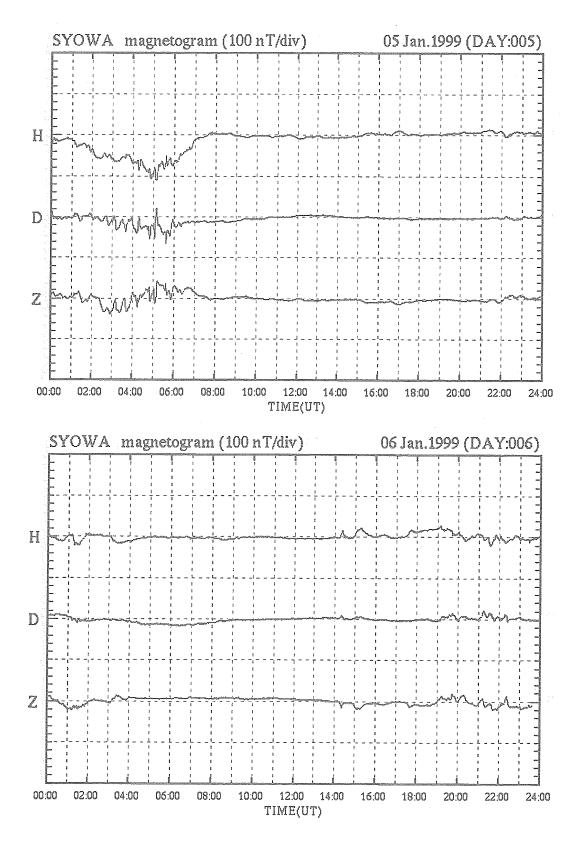
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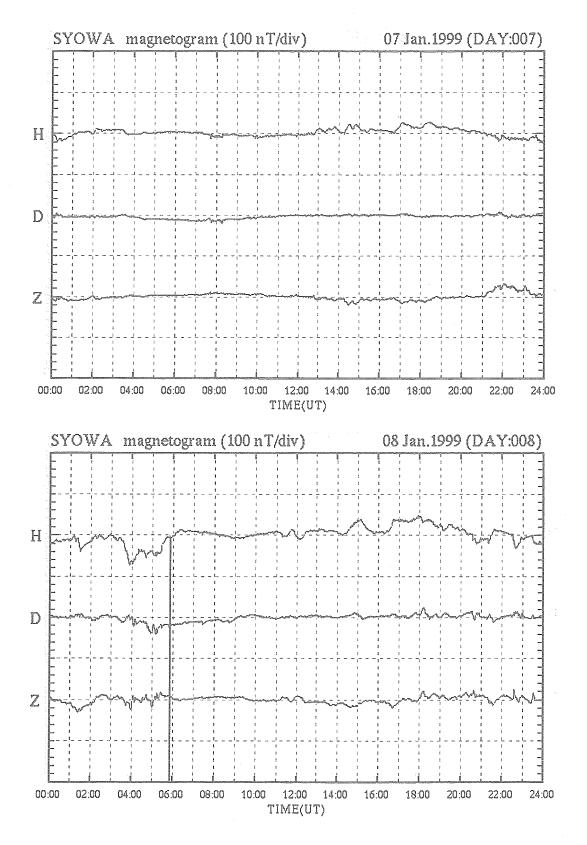
		Appendix			
Sun	nmary plots of th	e Upper Atmospher	e Physics Monitorir	ıg data in 1999	
• Plotted data	from top:				
Н	: nort	hward component c	-		
D		ward component of			
Z	: dow	nward component of	of the magnetic varia	ation	
e dan barran. Antonio est	No. 1997 - Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre Alexandre A		na anta salan na anta ana a Ny INSEE NA MILES	an the strategy of the state of the strategy o	
<ul> <li>Plotting vertice</li> </ul>	ical scale:				
H, D, Z		I at the spectrum			
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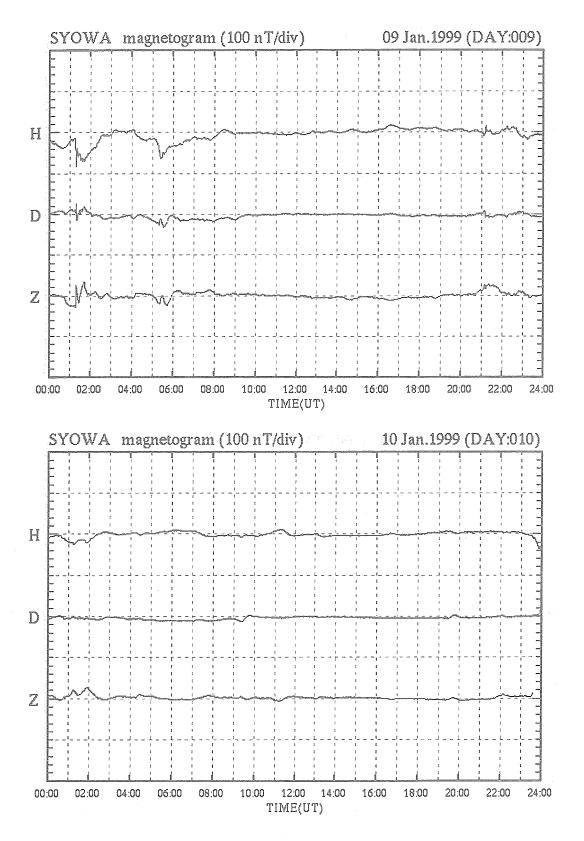
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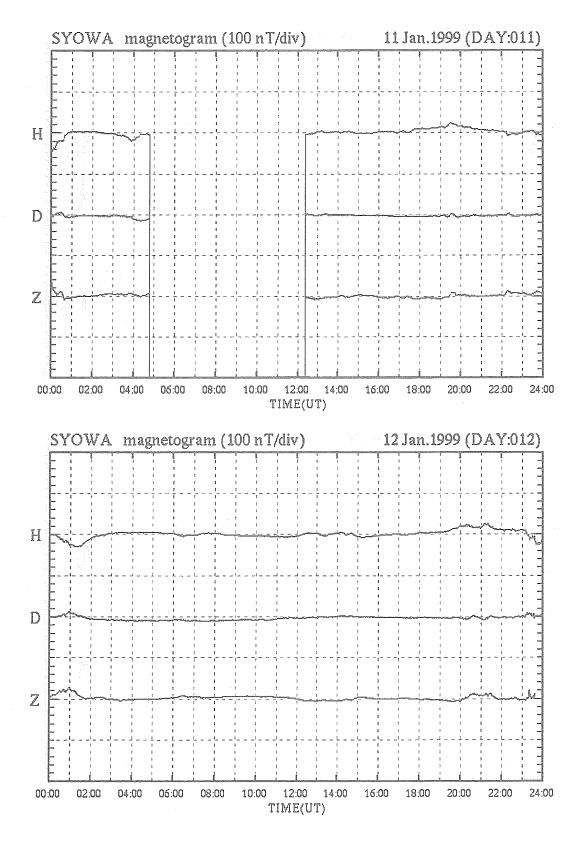


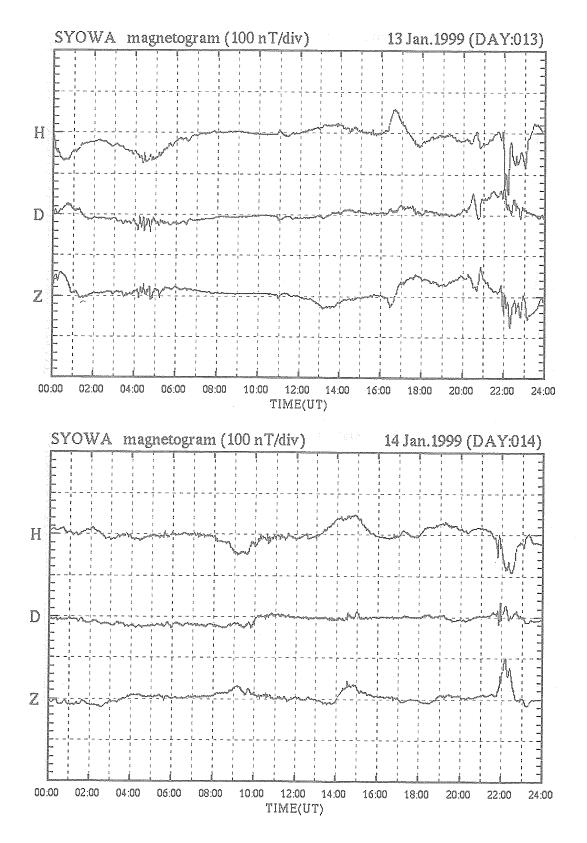




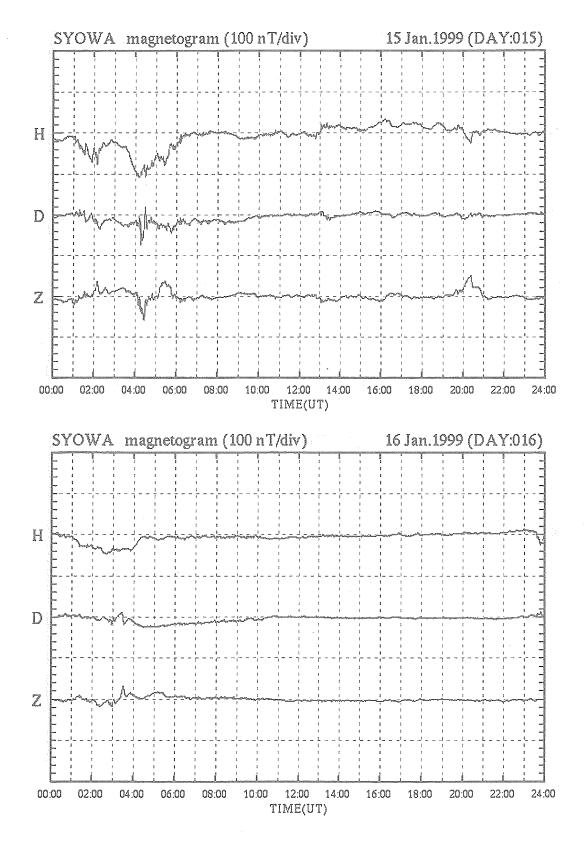


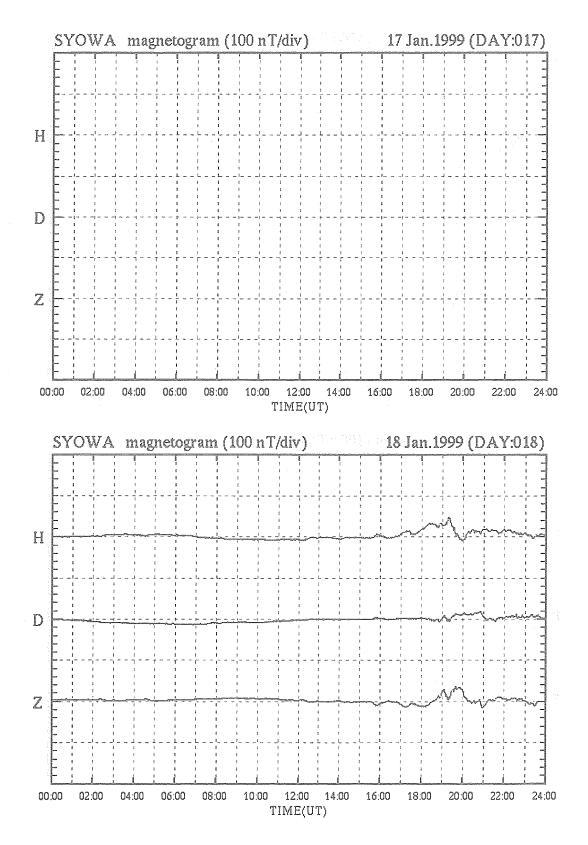


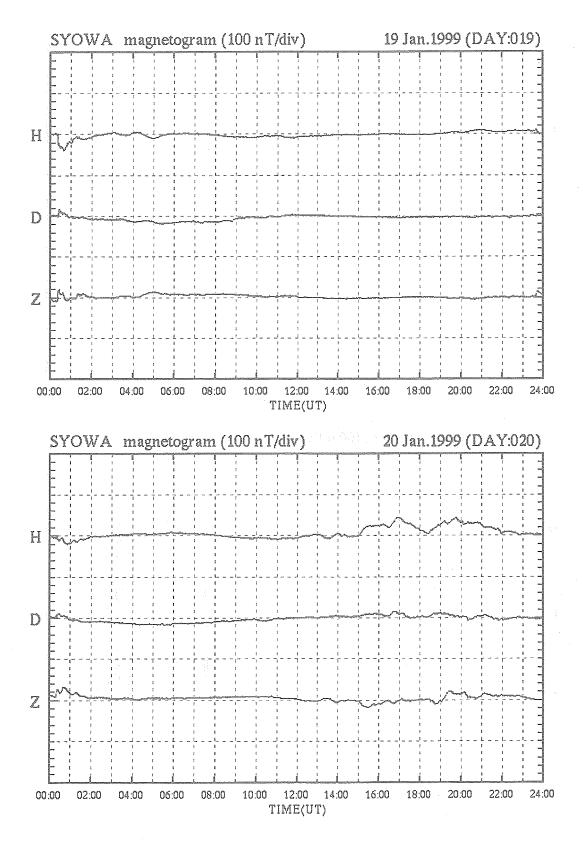




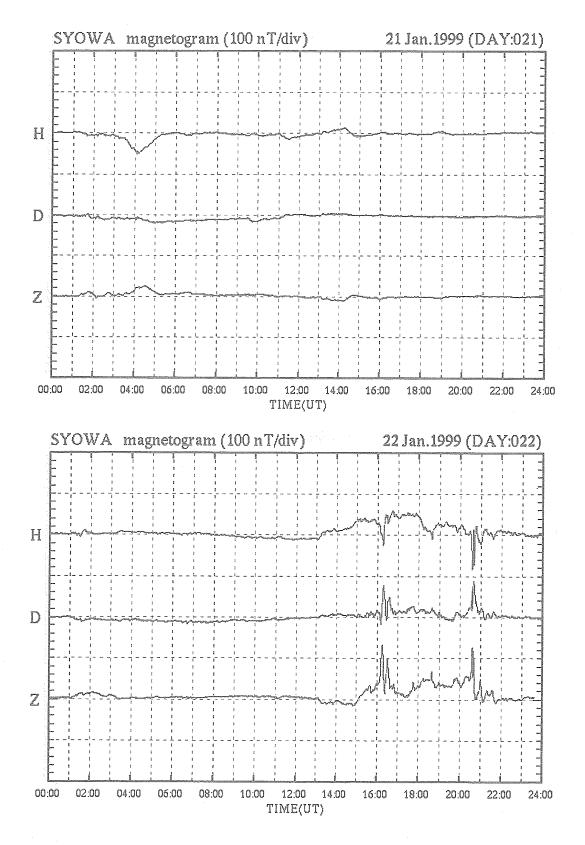
-24 -



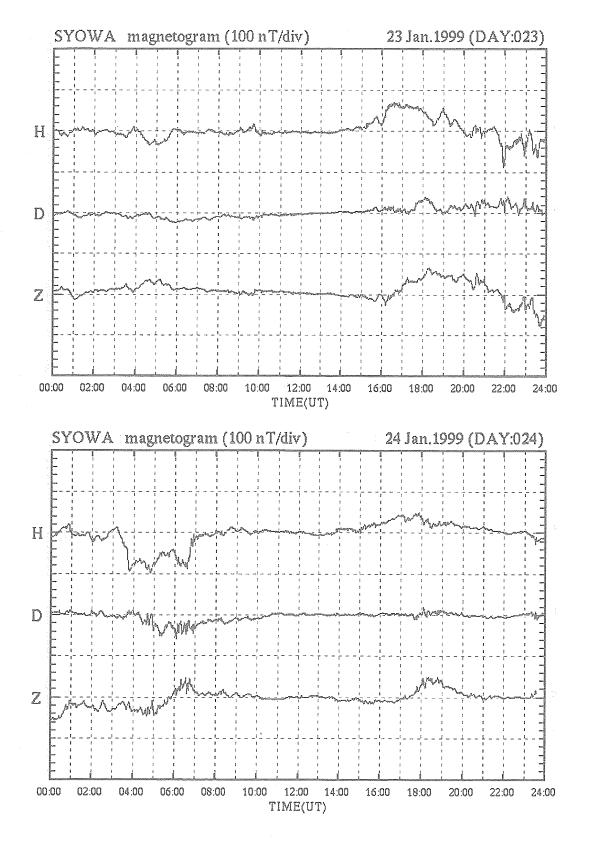




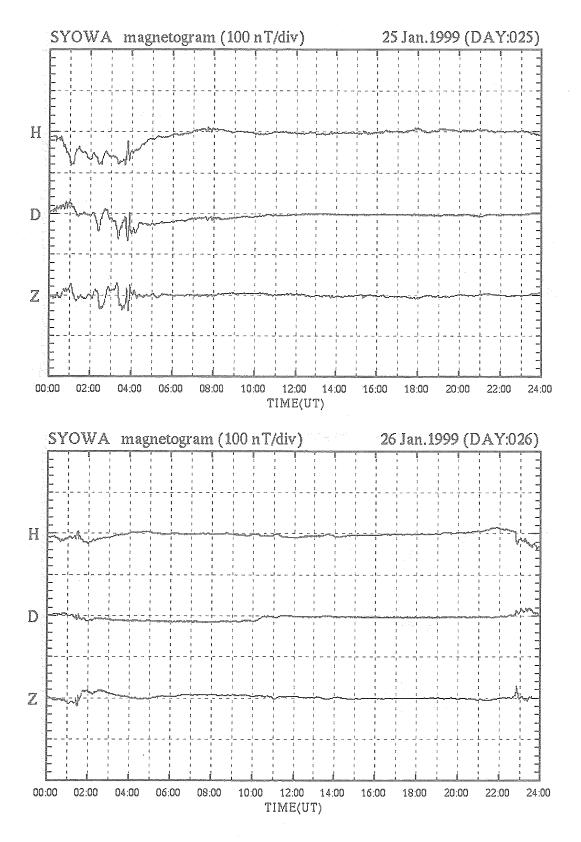
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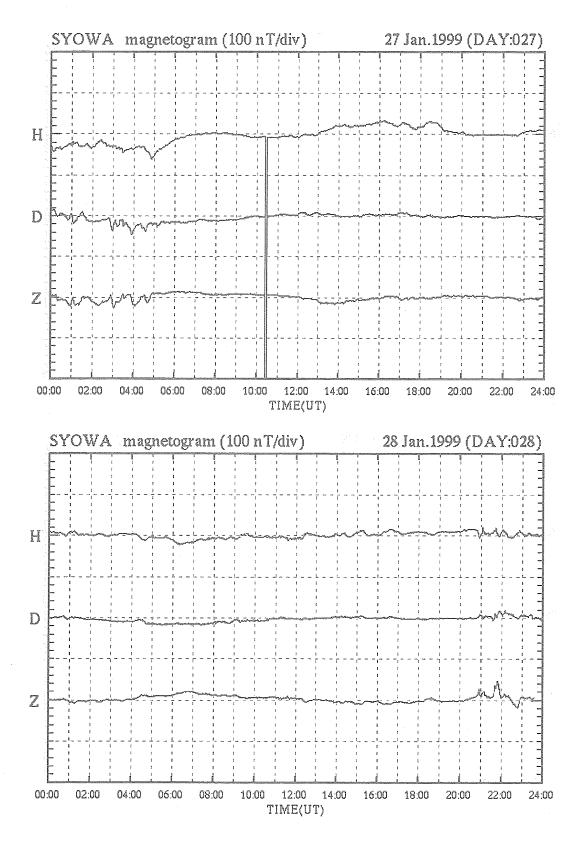


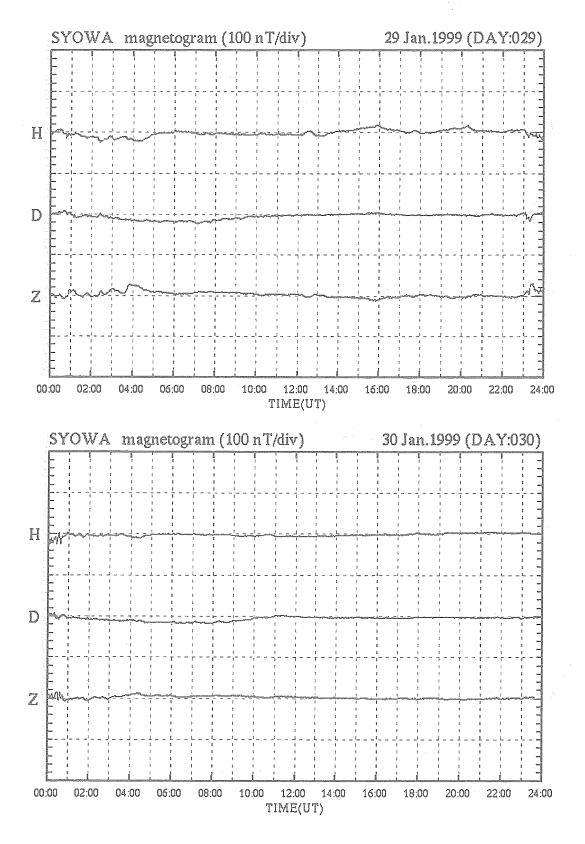
- 28 -

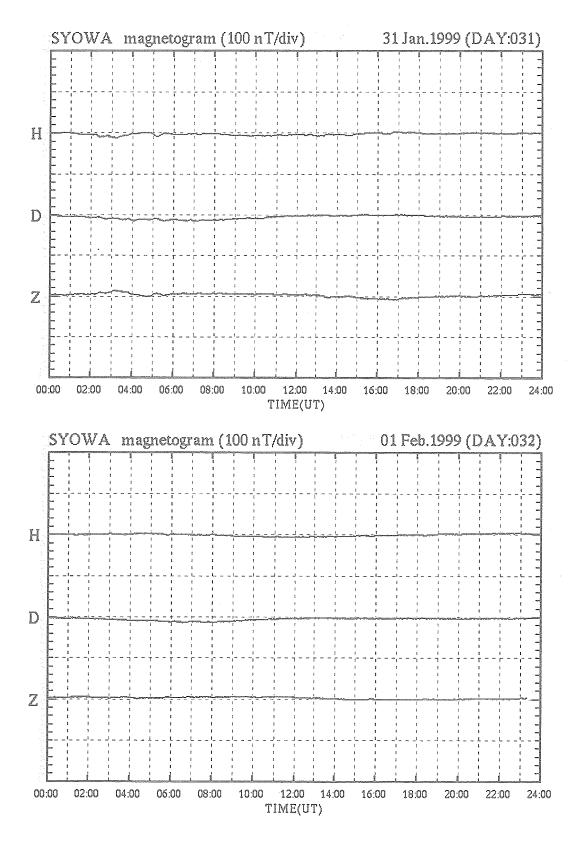


-29-

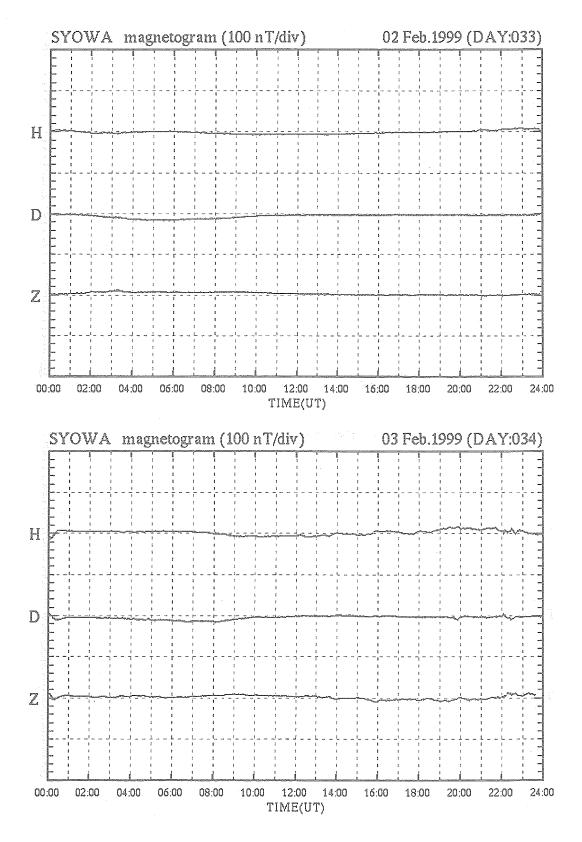




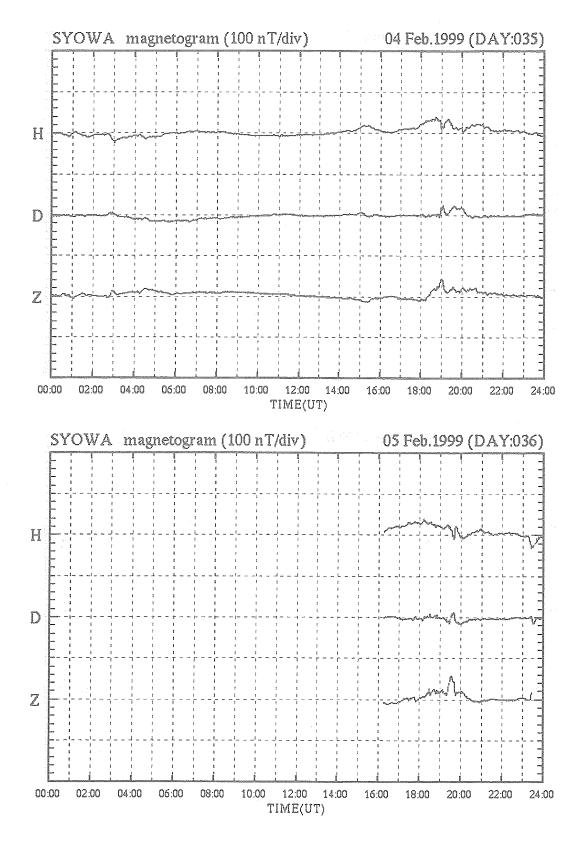




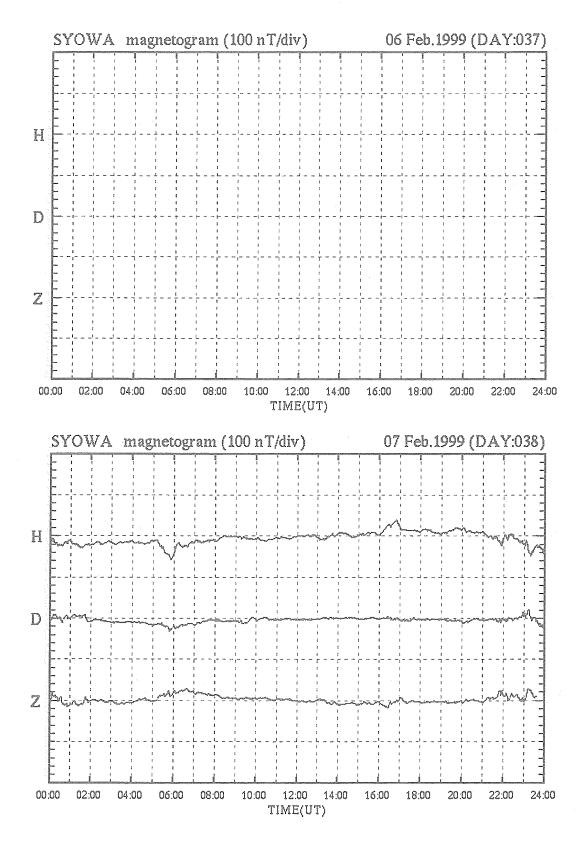
- 33 -

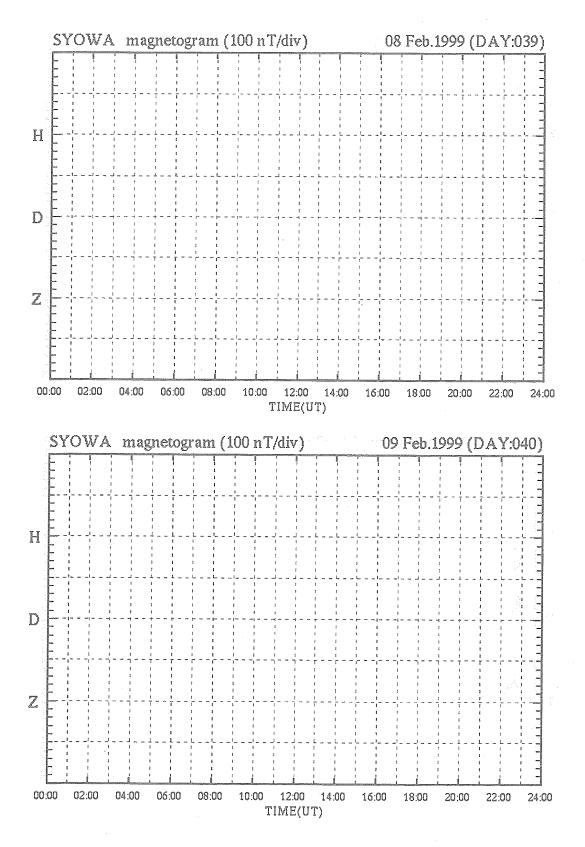


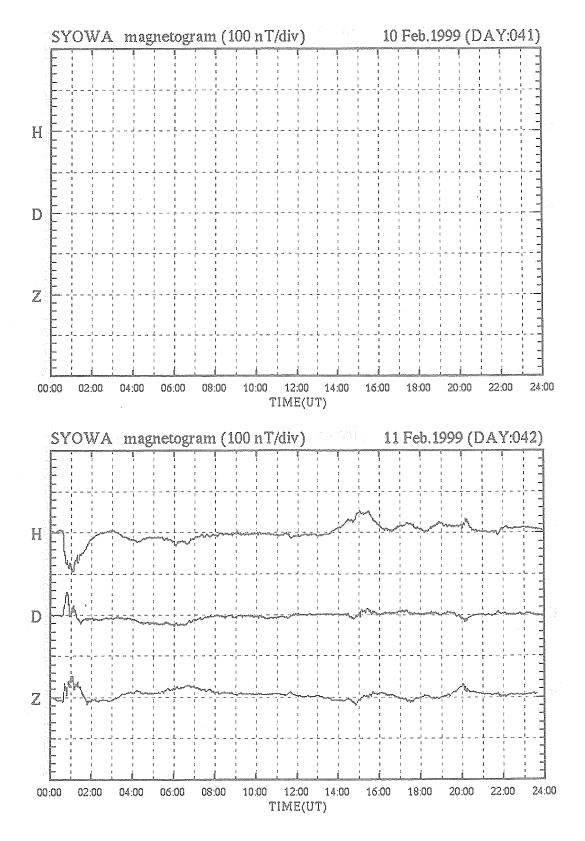
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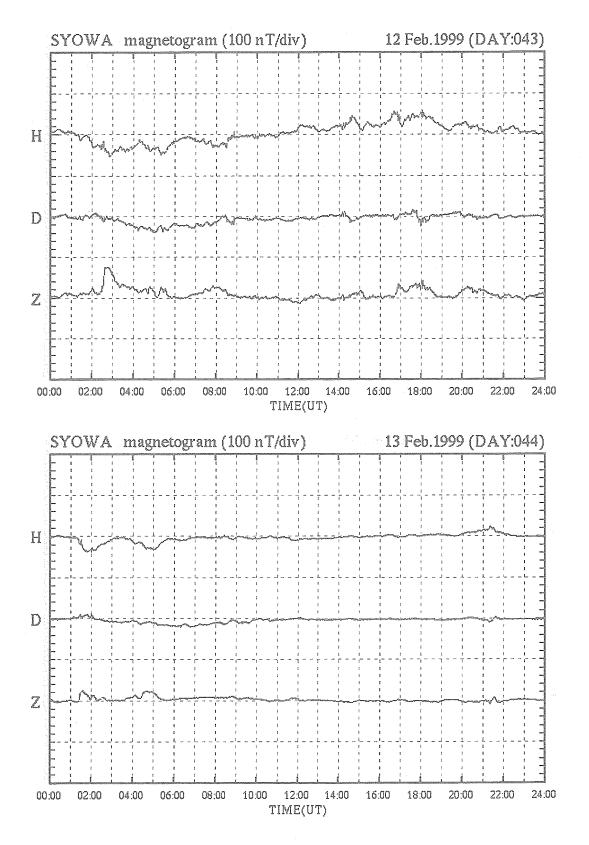


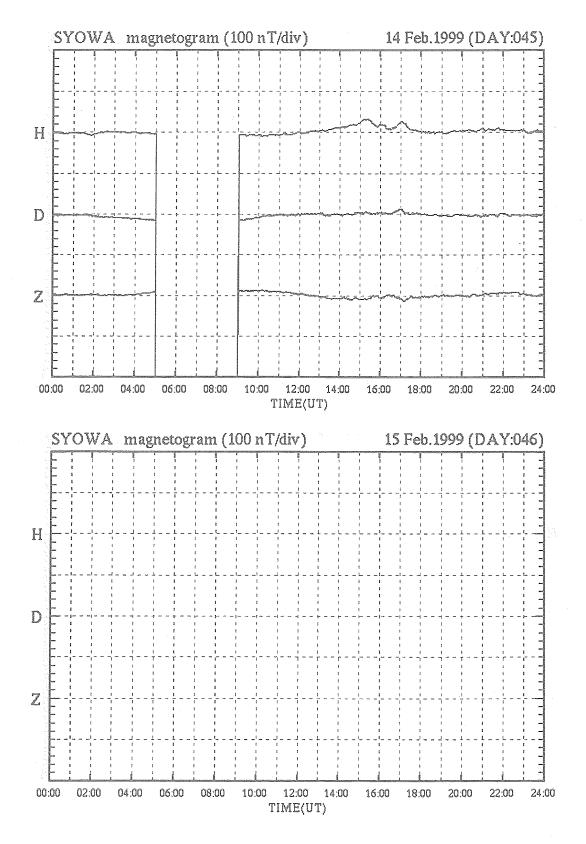
— 35 —



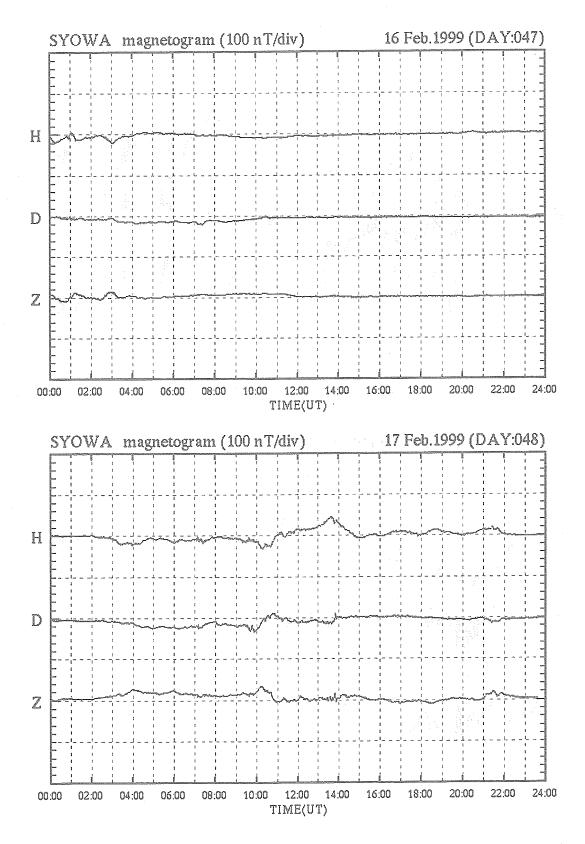


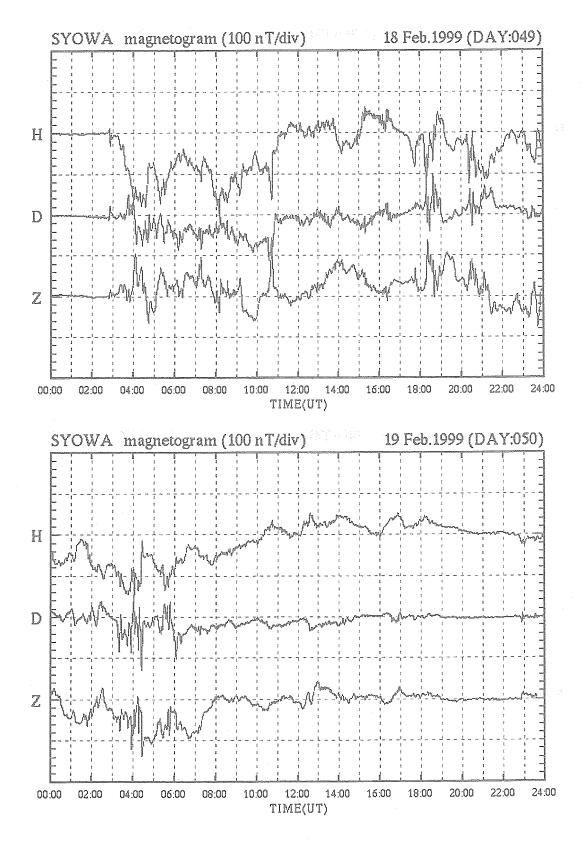




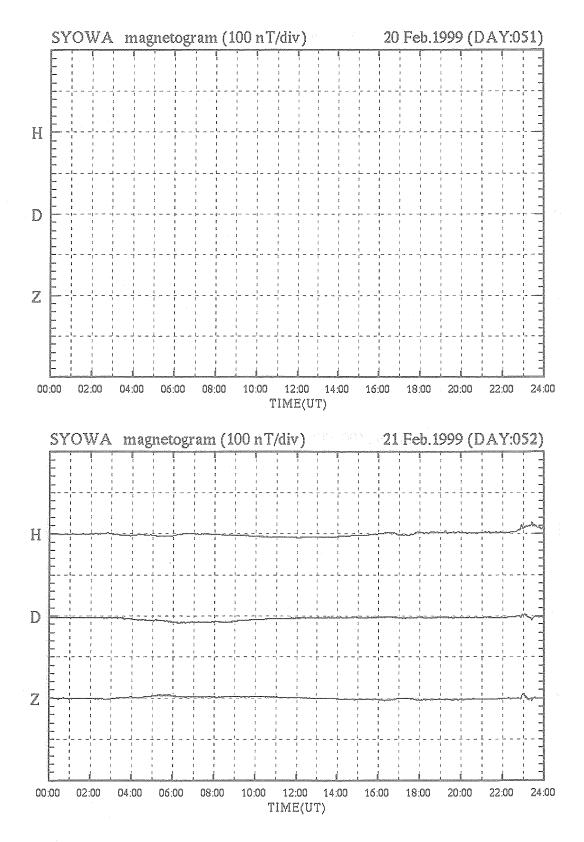


- 40 -

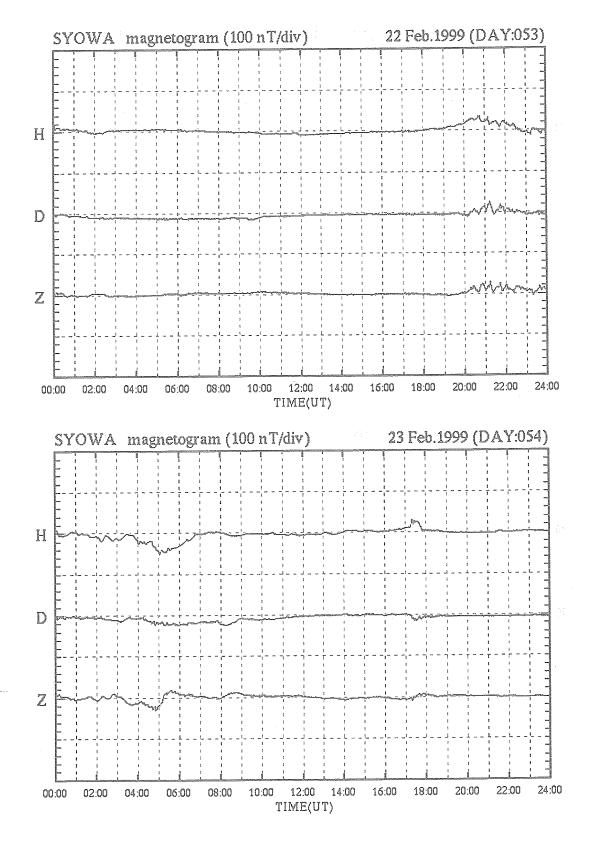




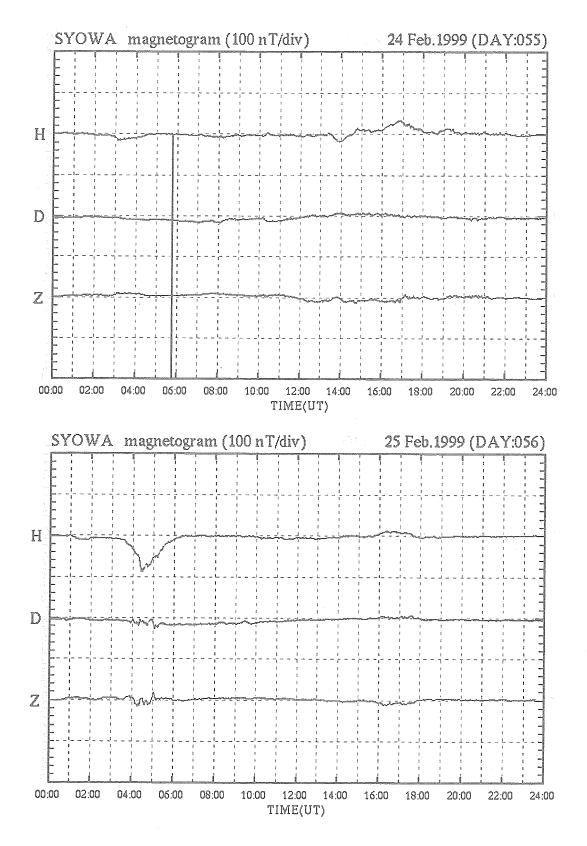
- 42 -



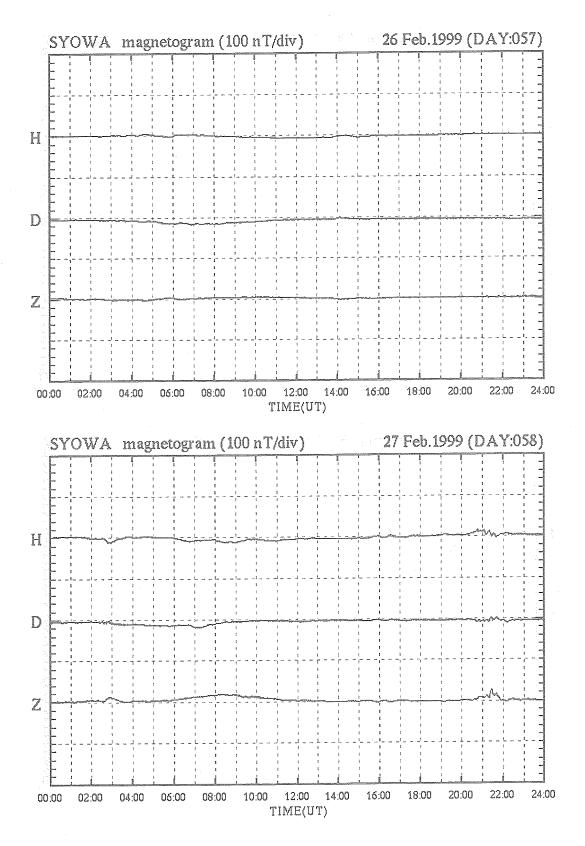
- 43 -

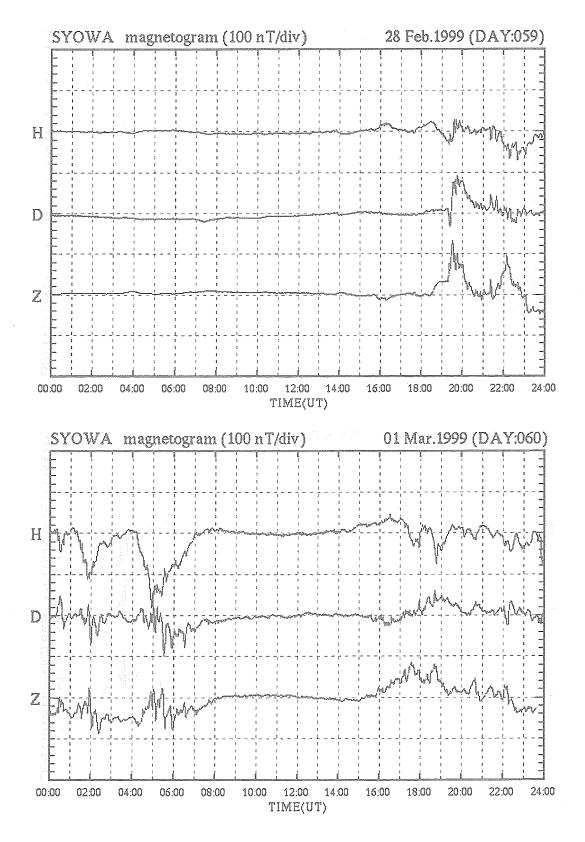


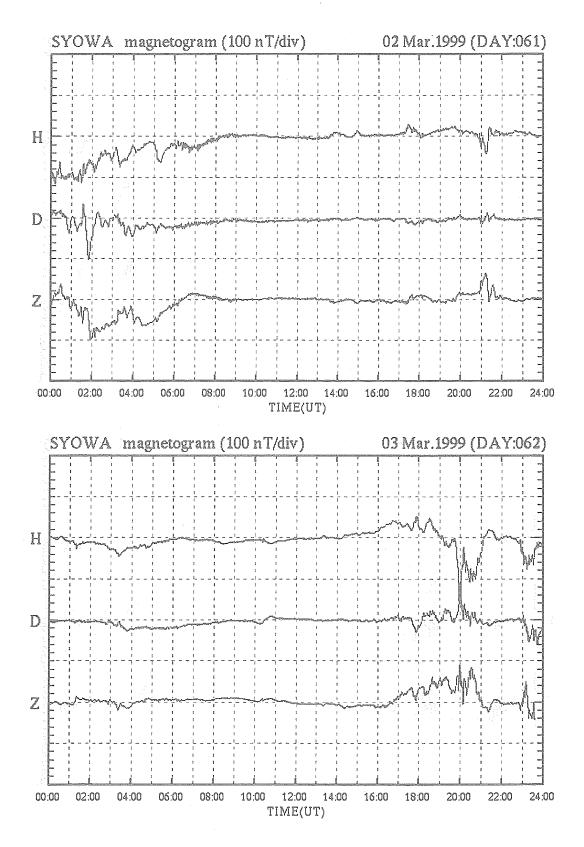
- 44 --



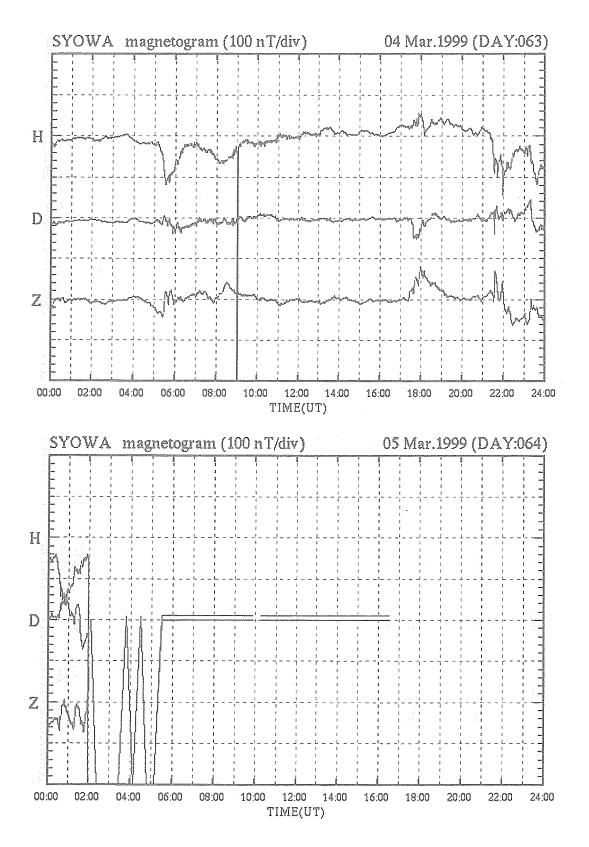
-45-

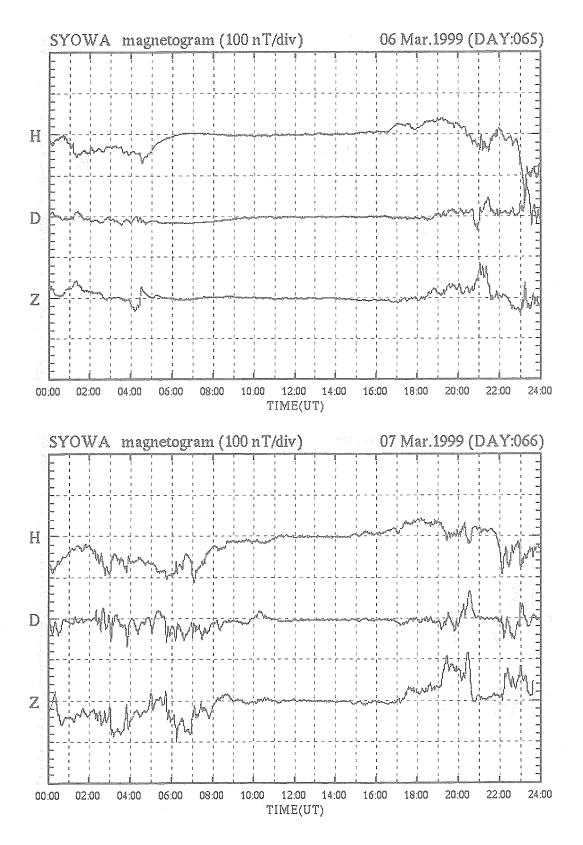


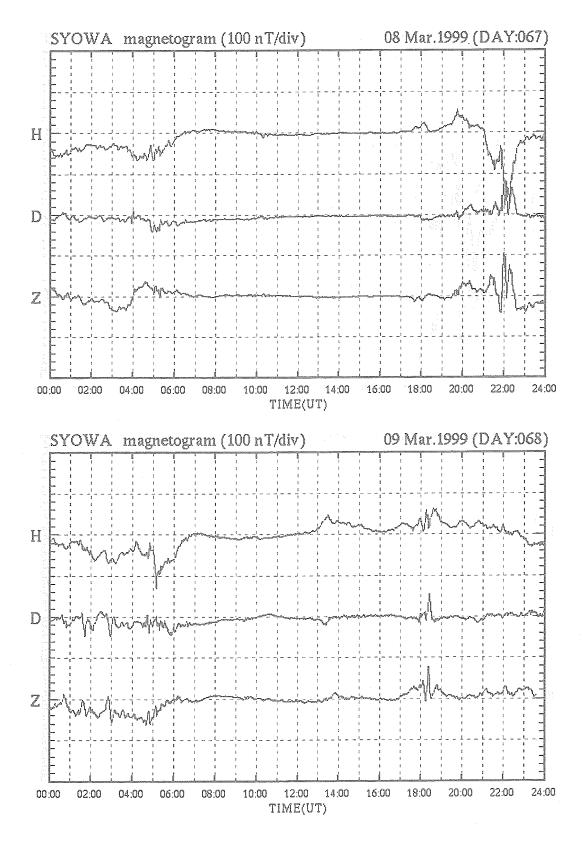


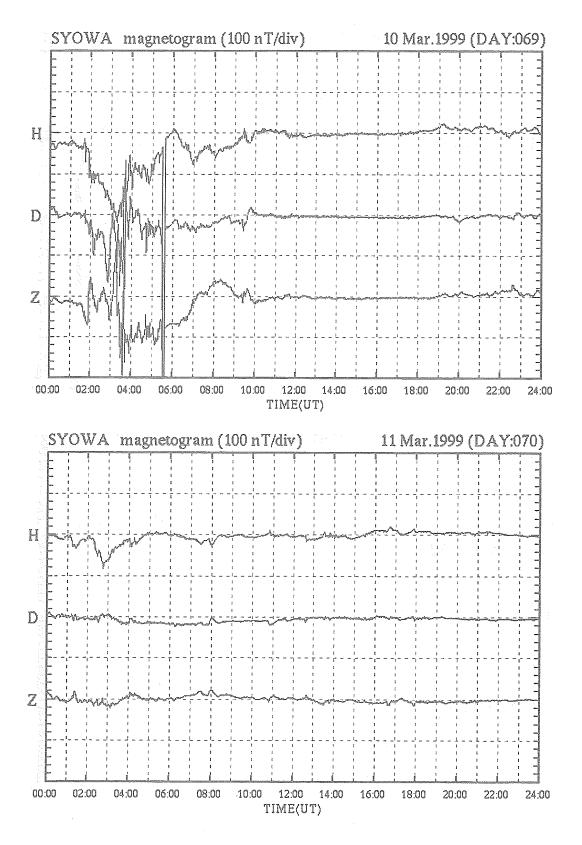


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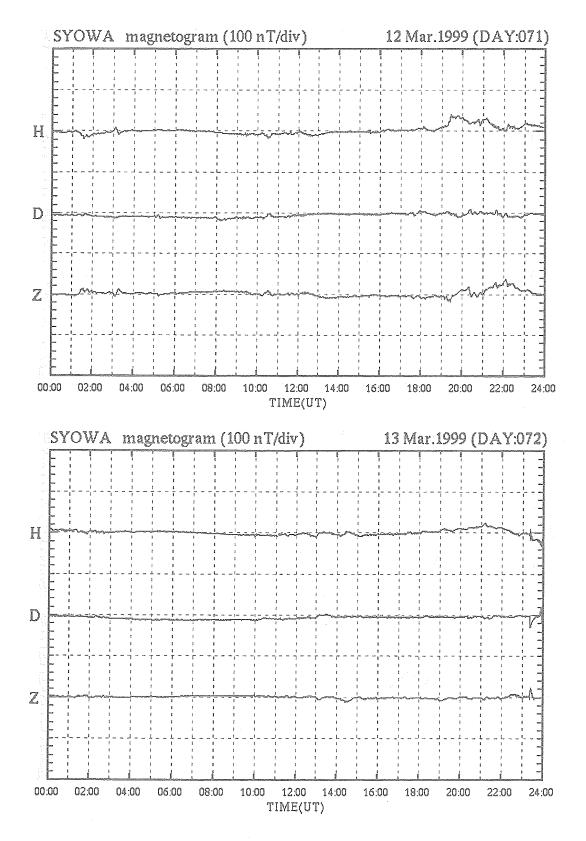


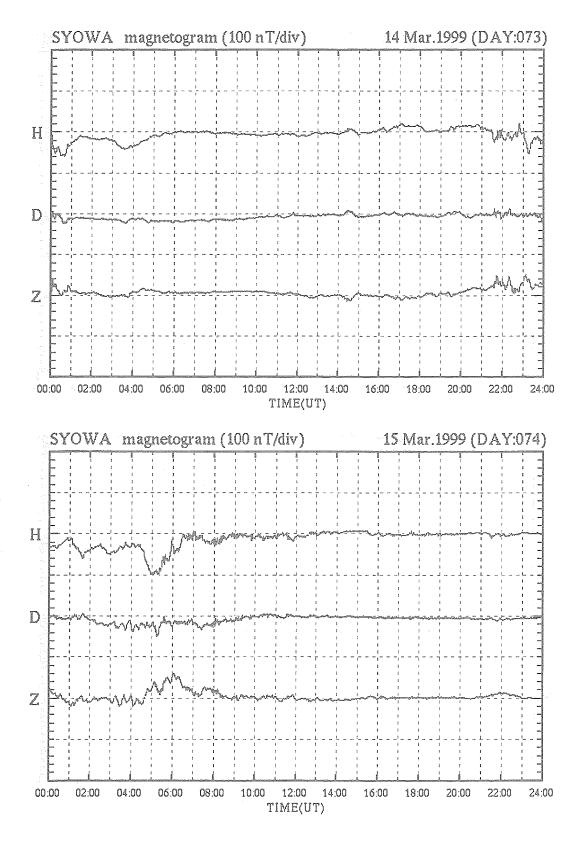


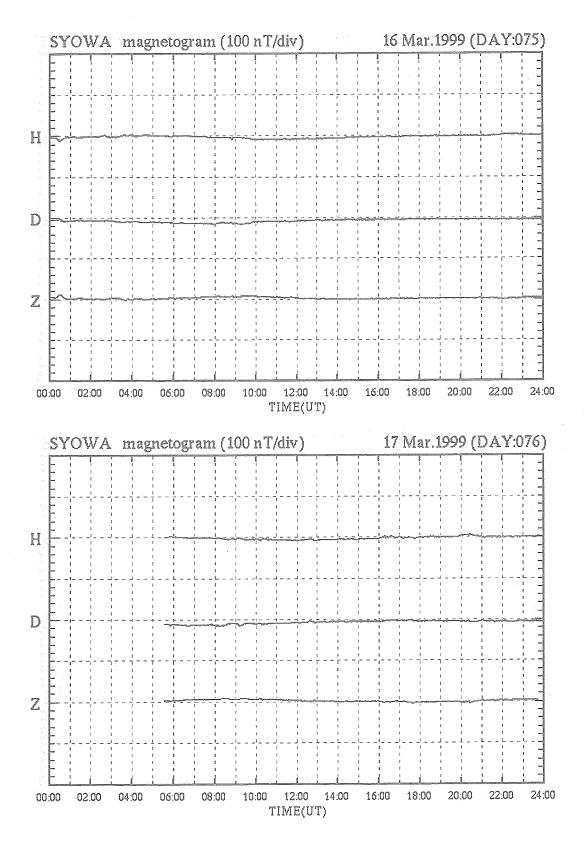




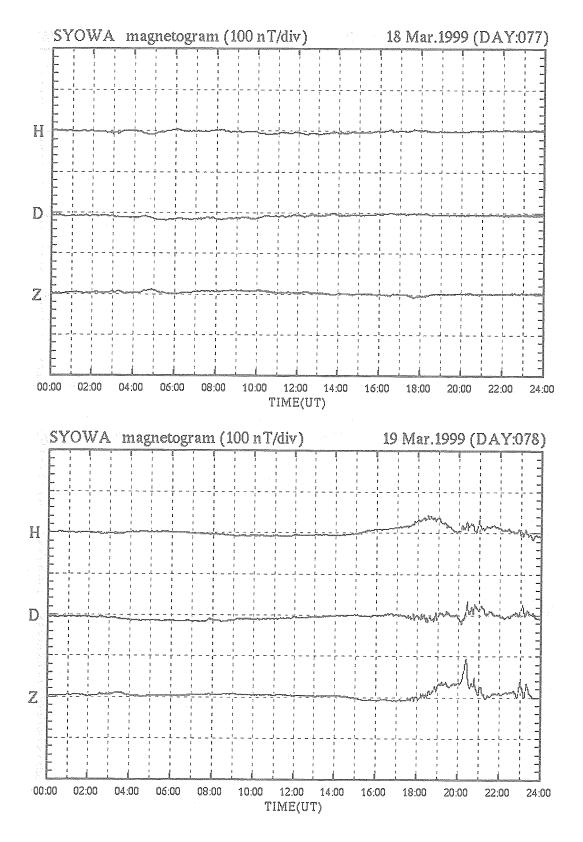
- 52 -

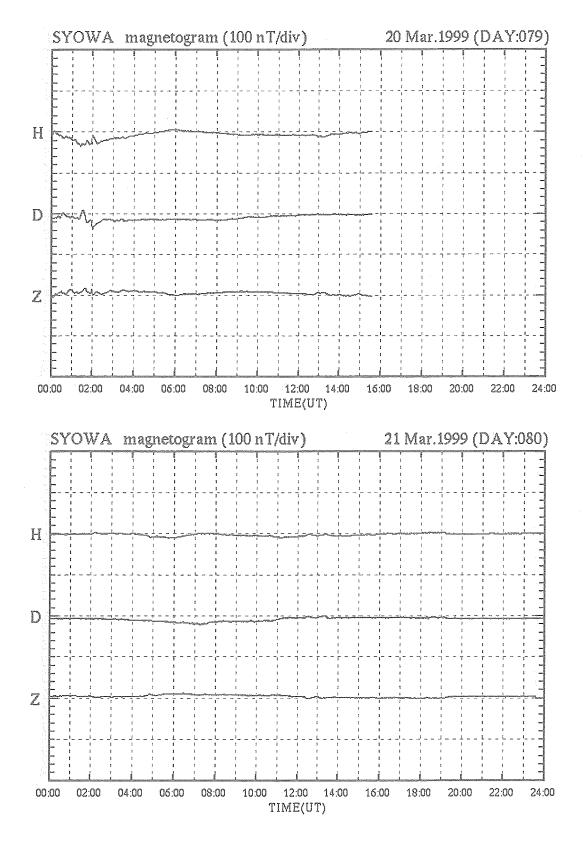


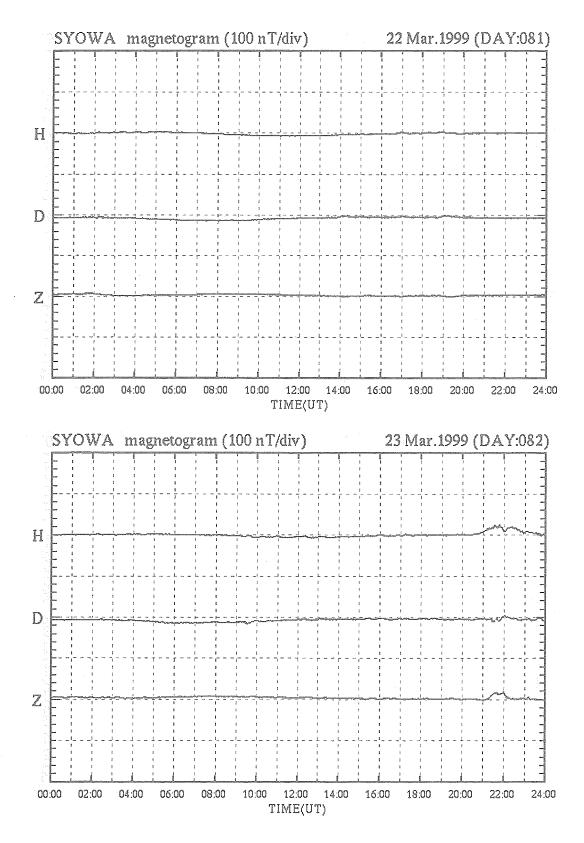


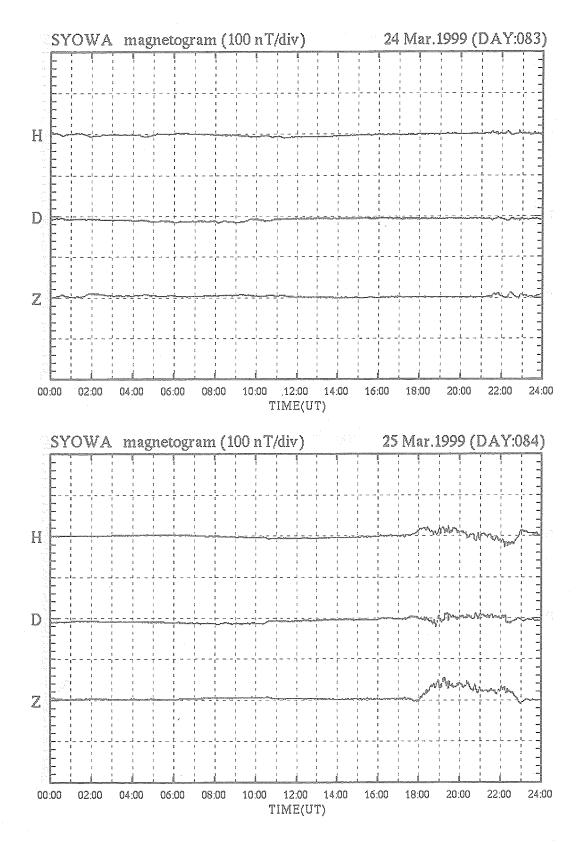


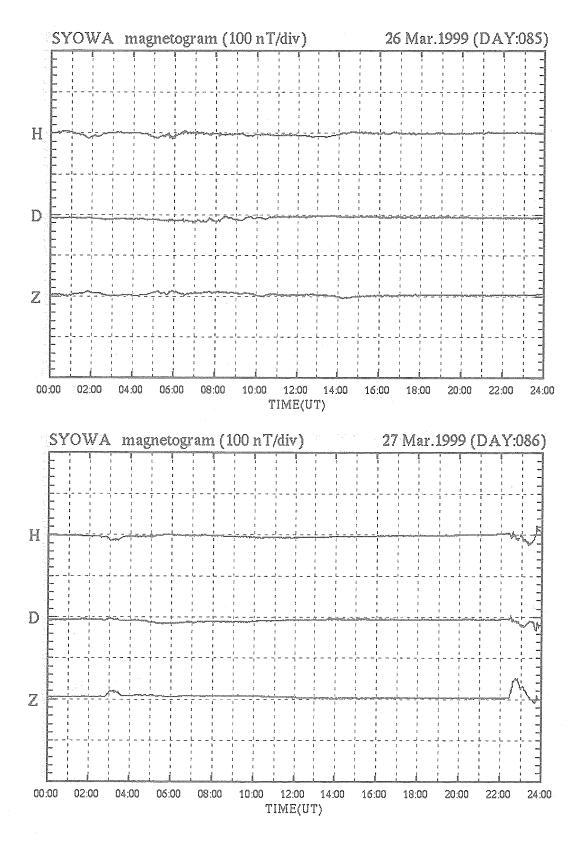
-55-

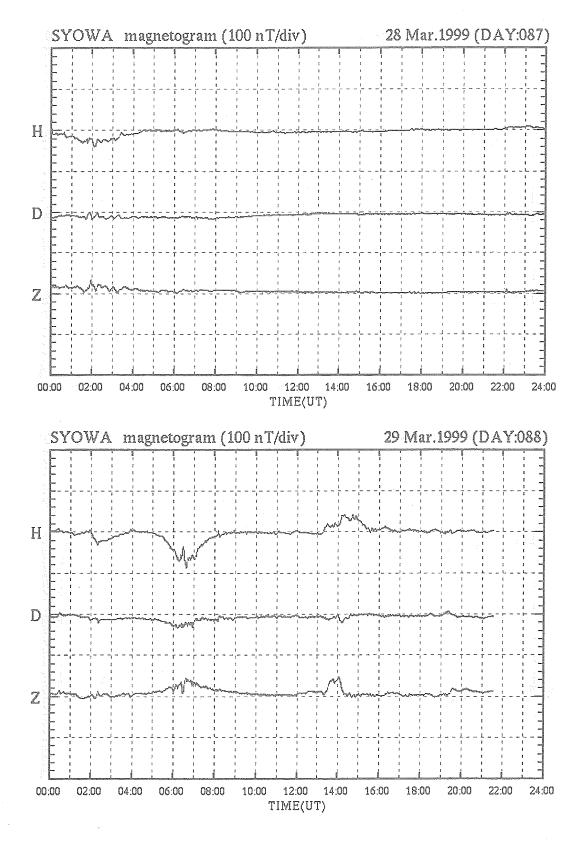


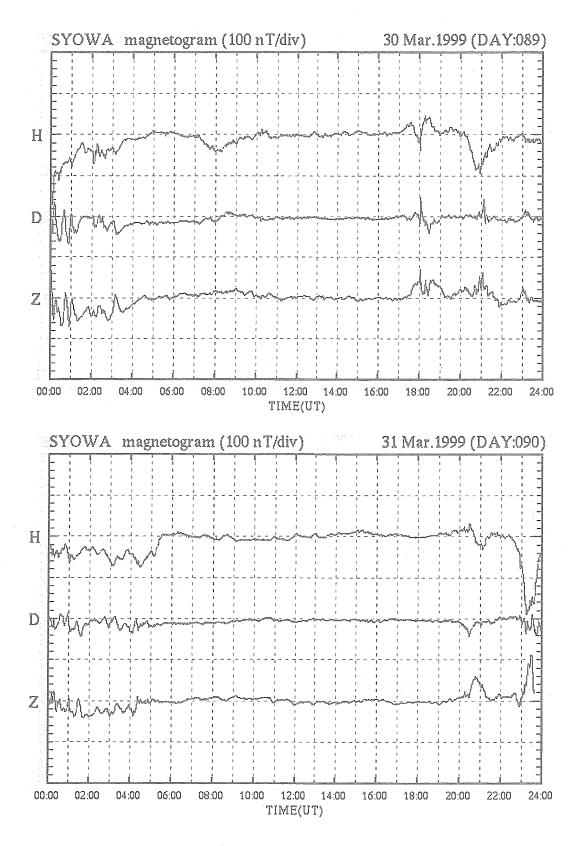




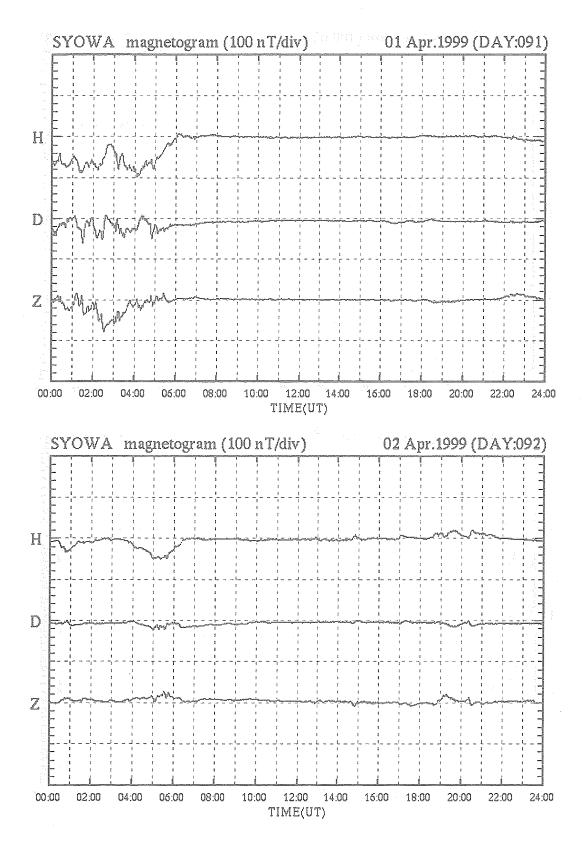




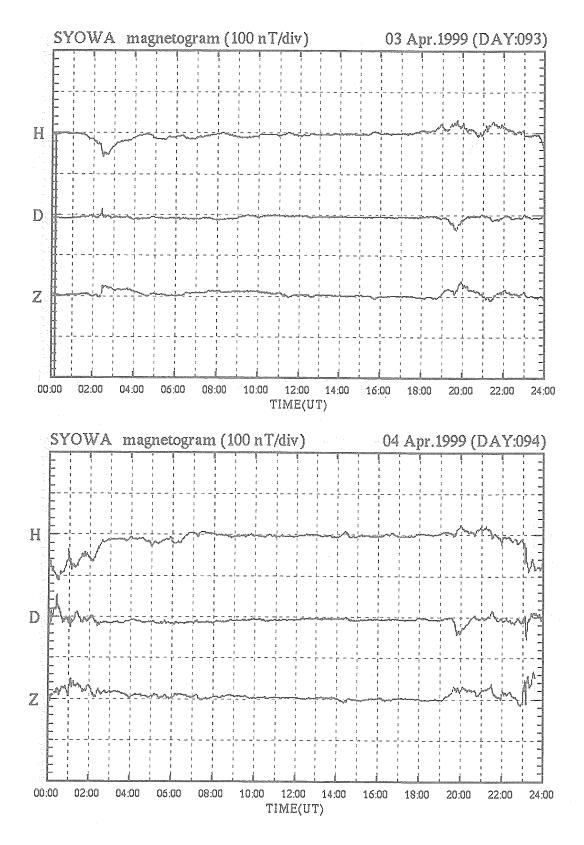


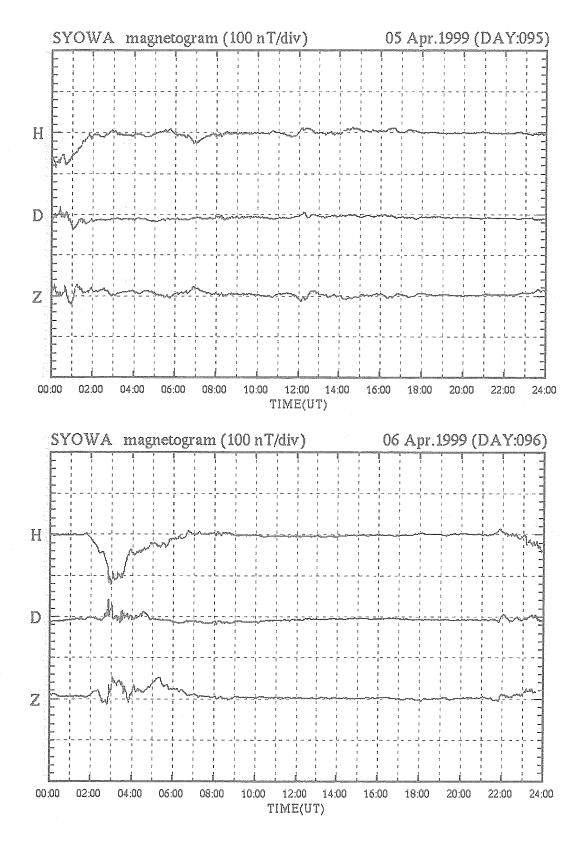


- 62 -

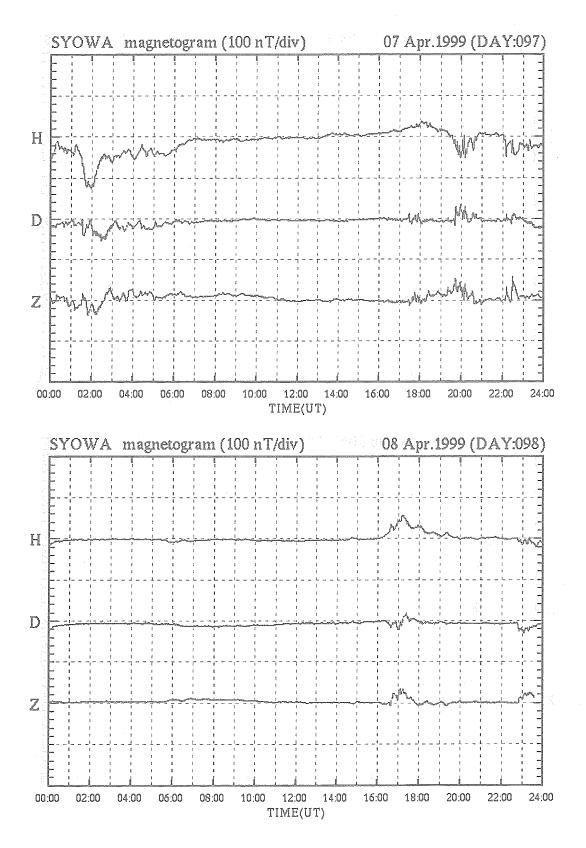


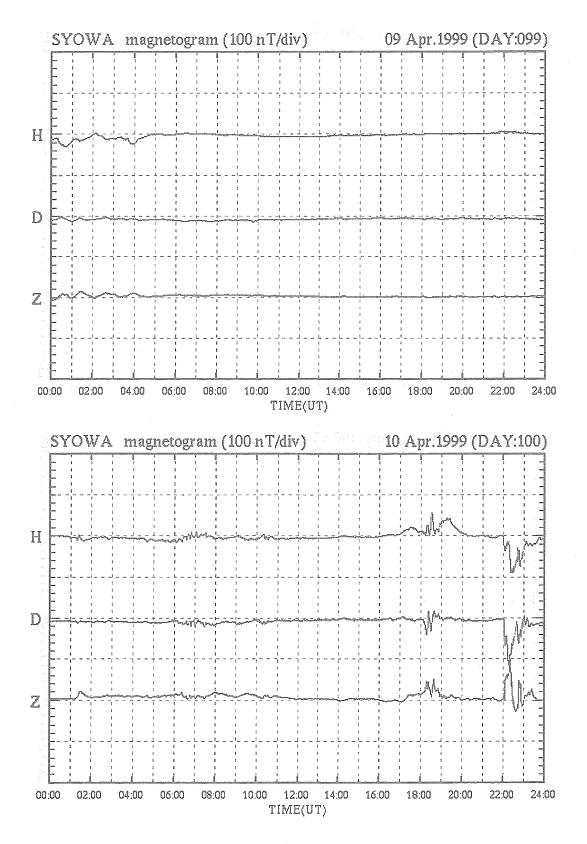
-63 -



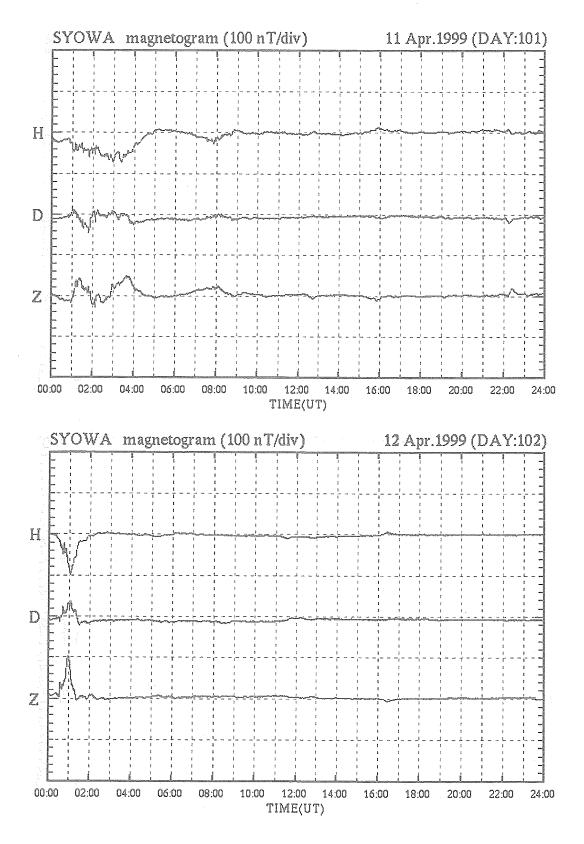


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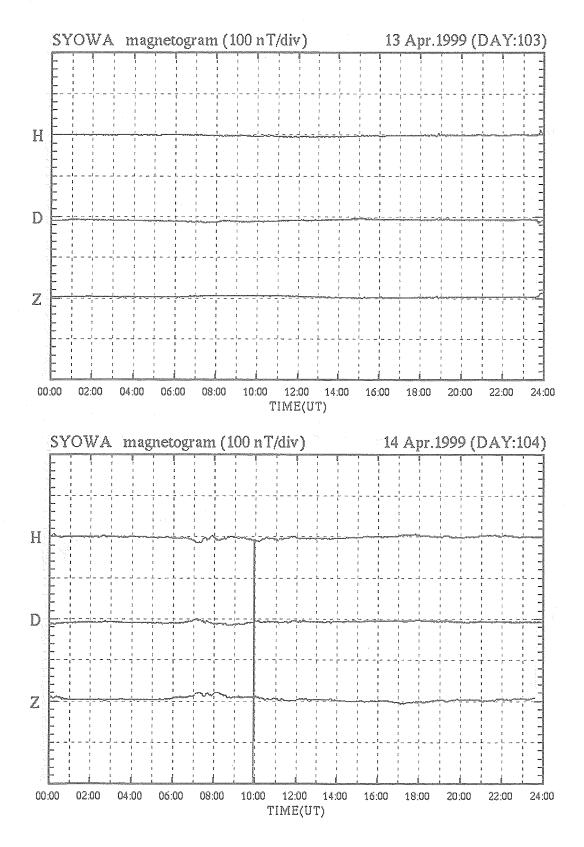




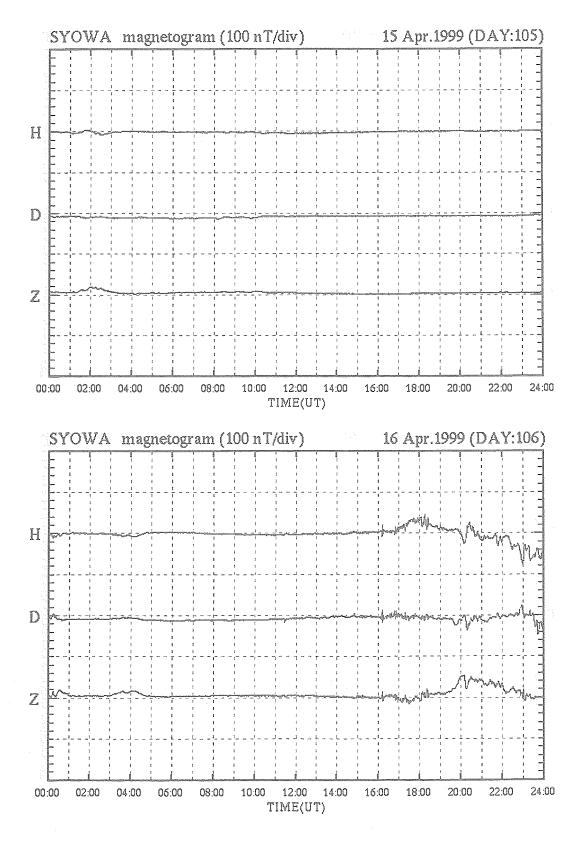
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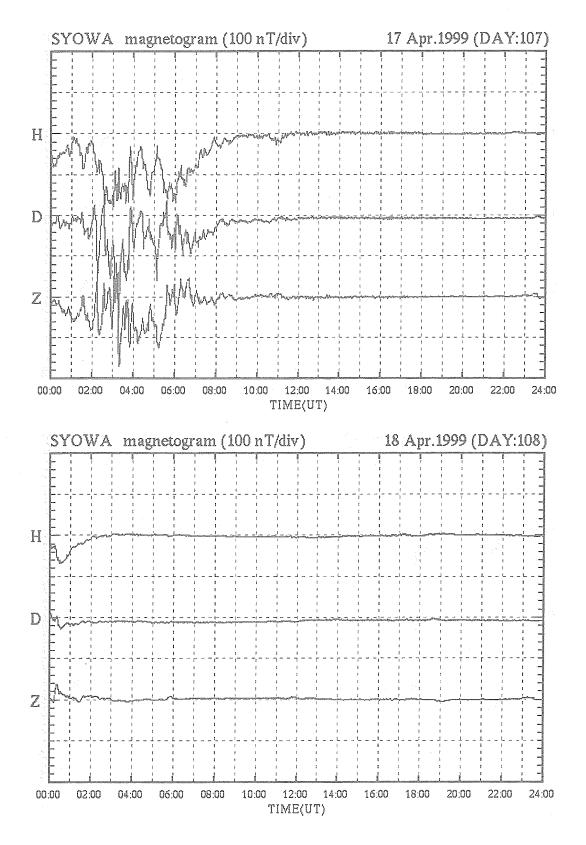


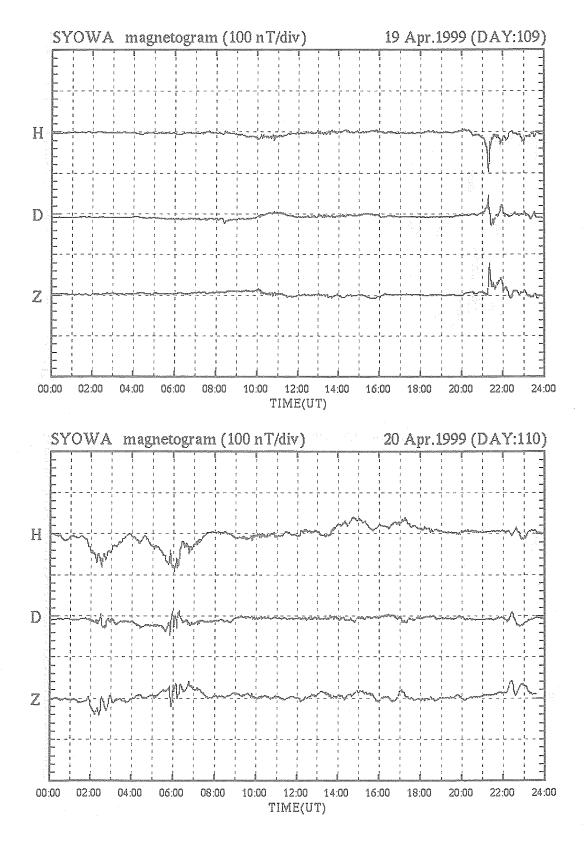
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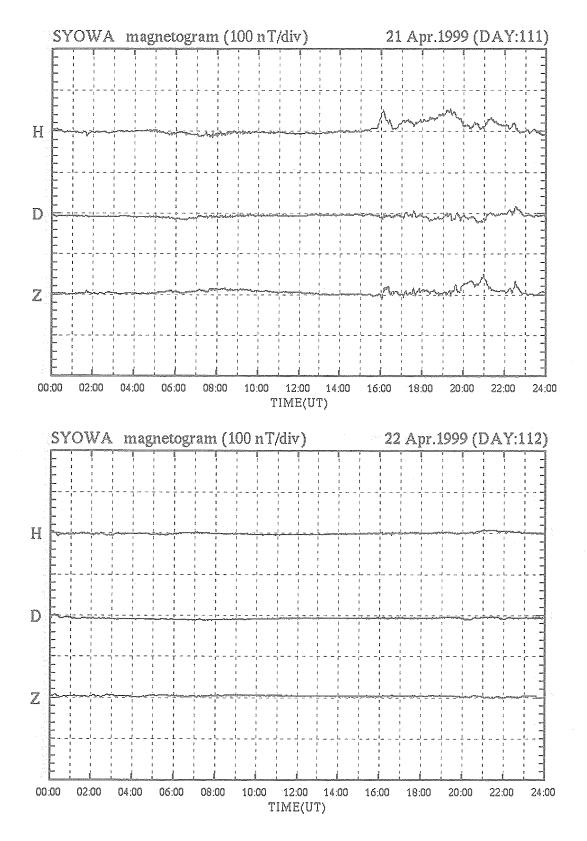
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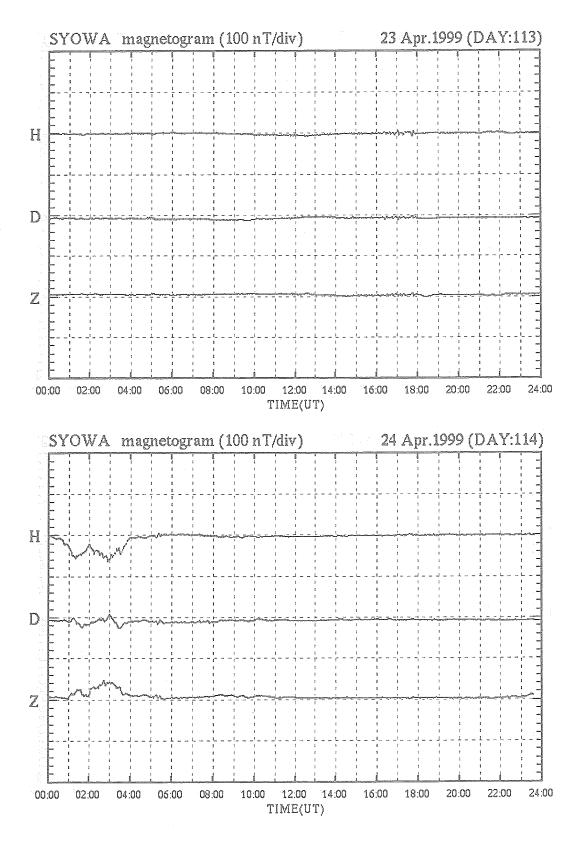


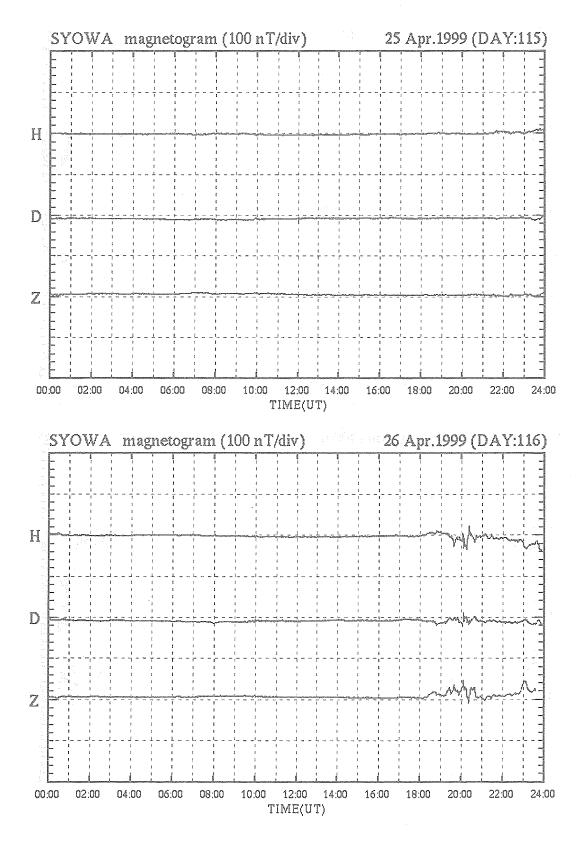




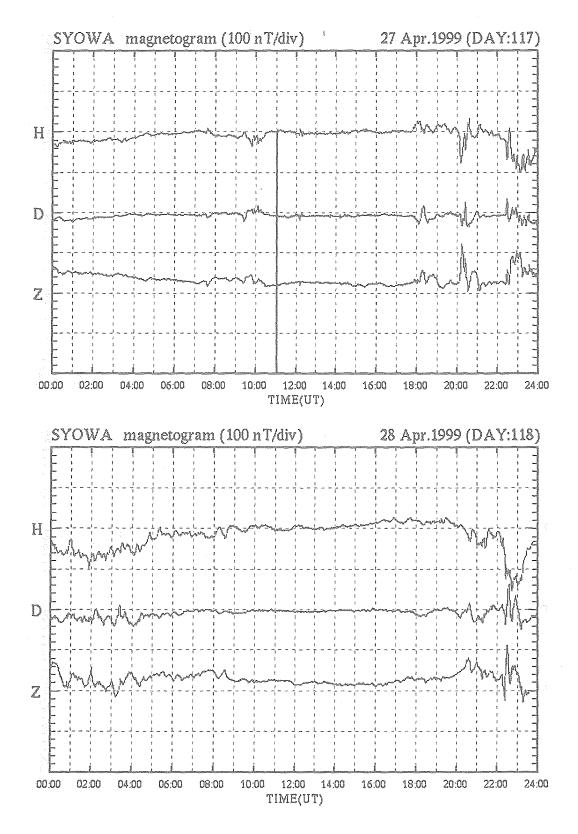
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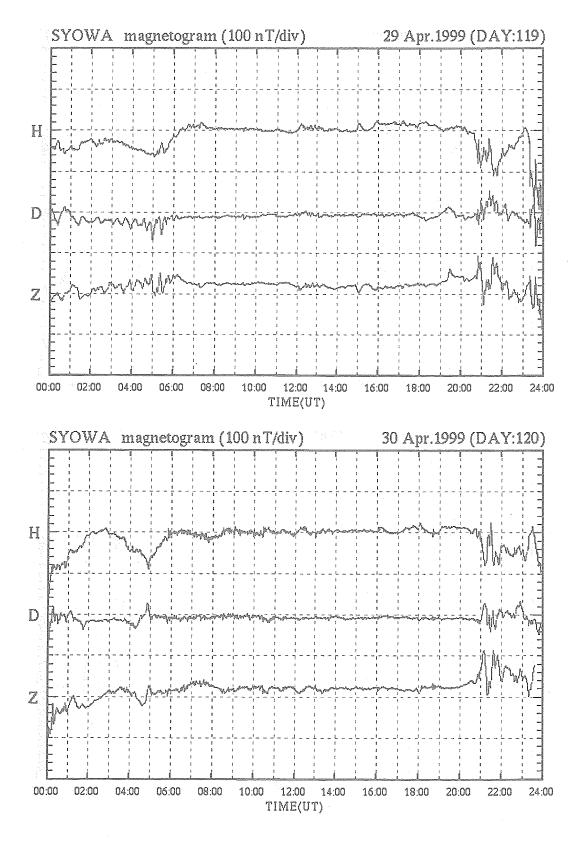


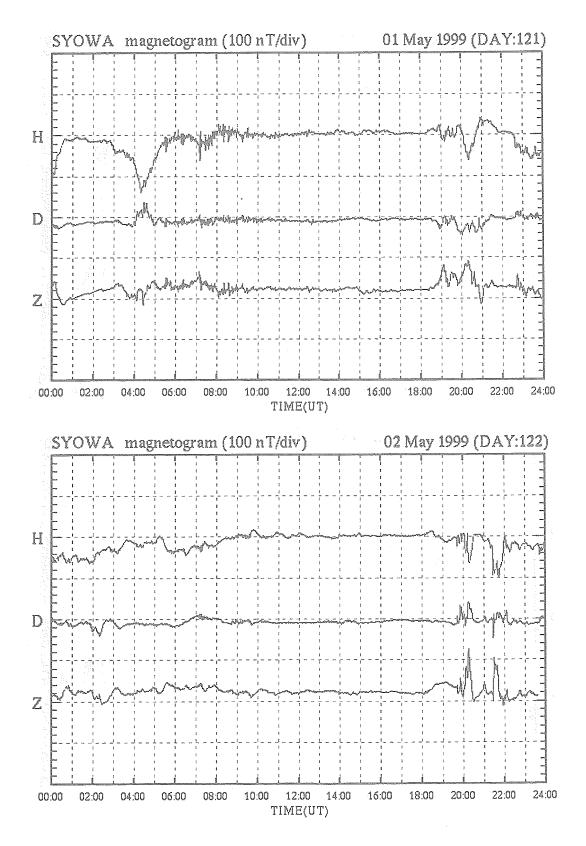


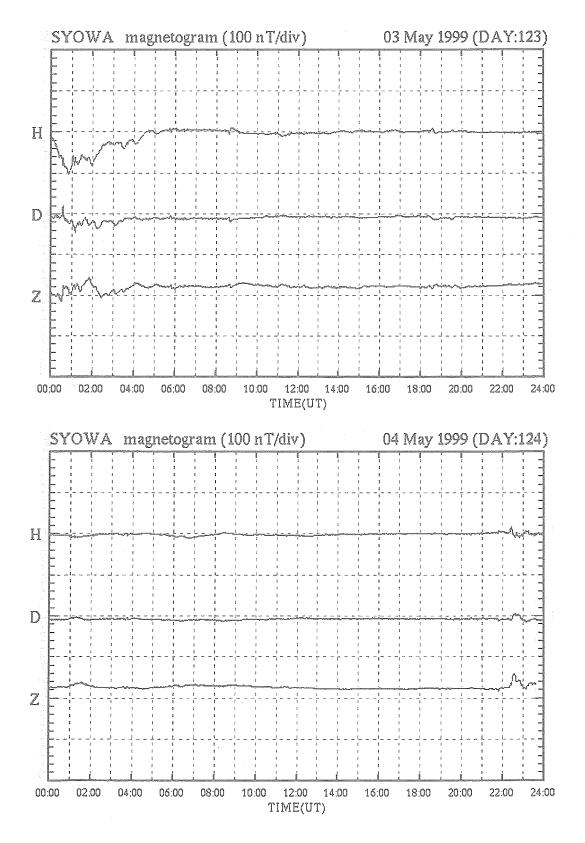


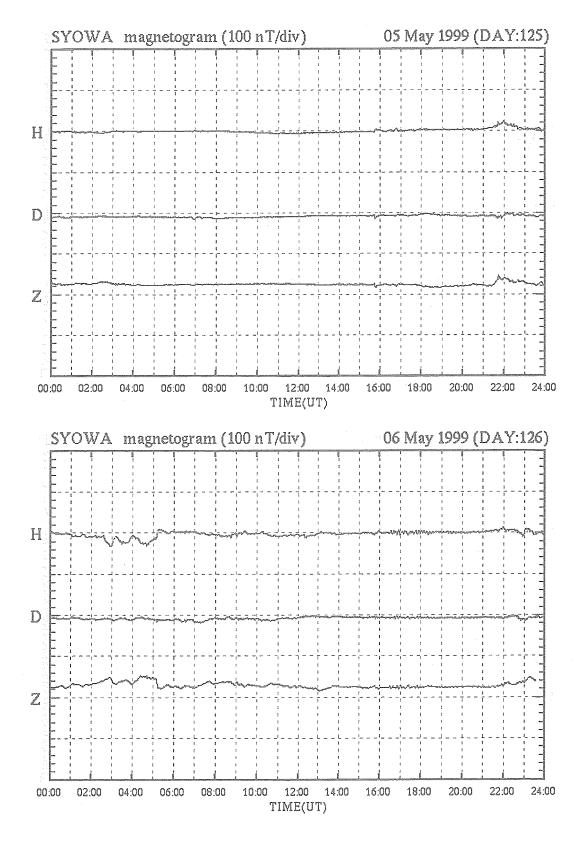
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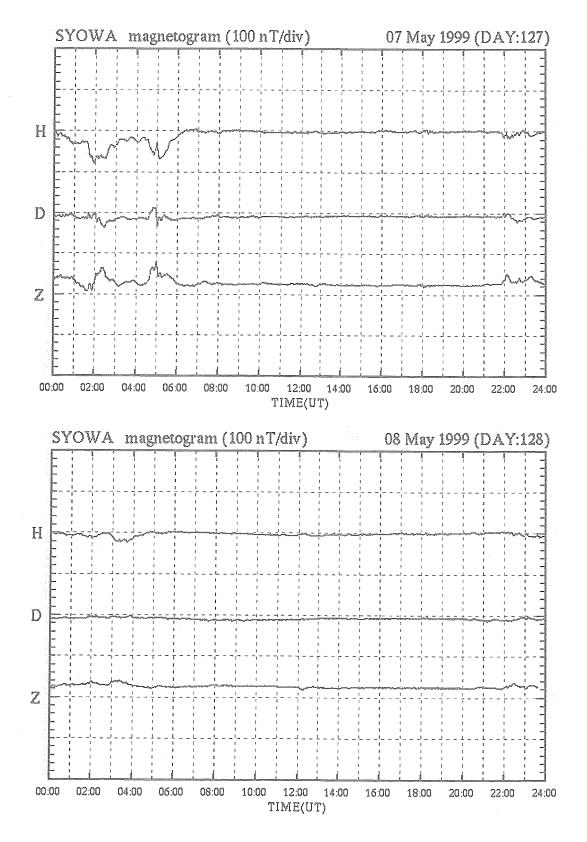


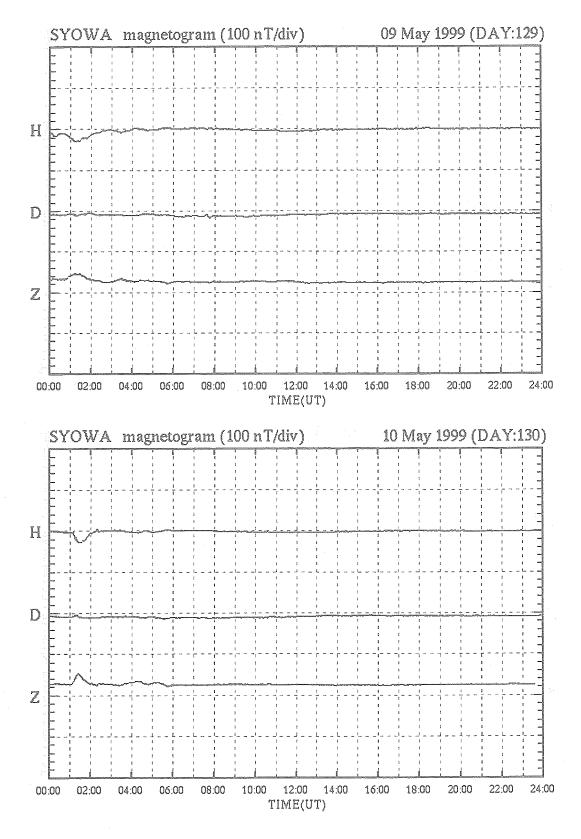


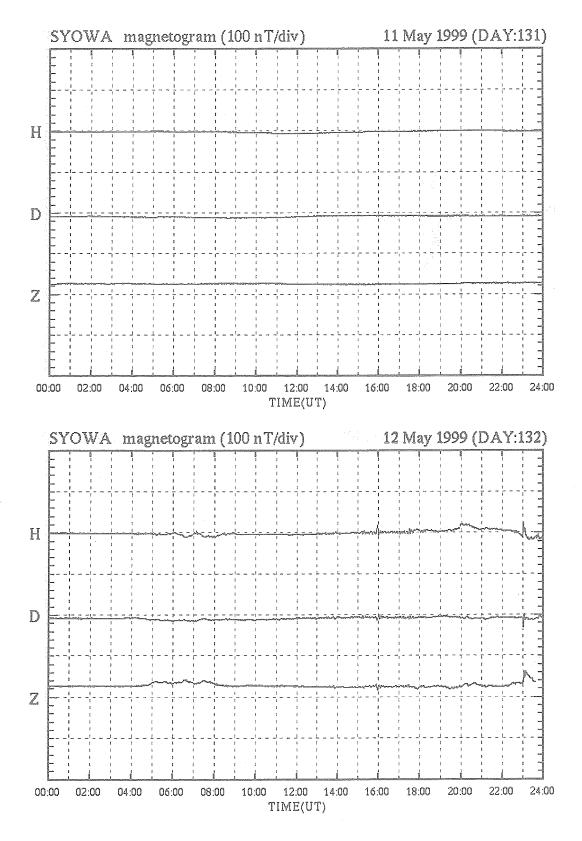




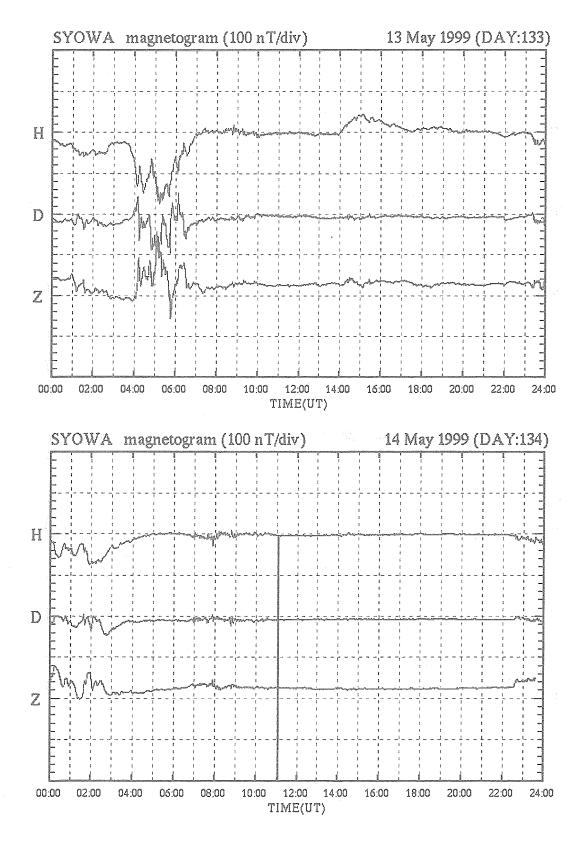


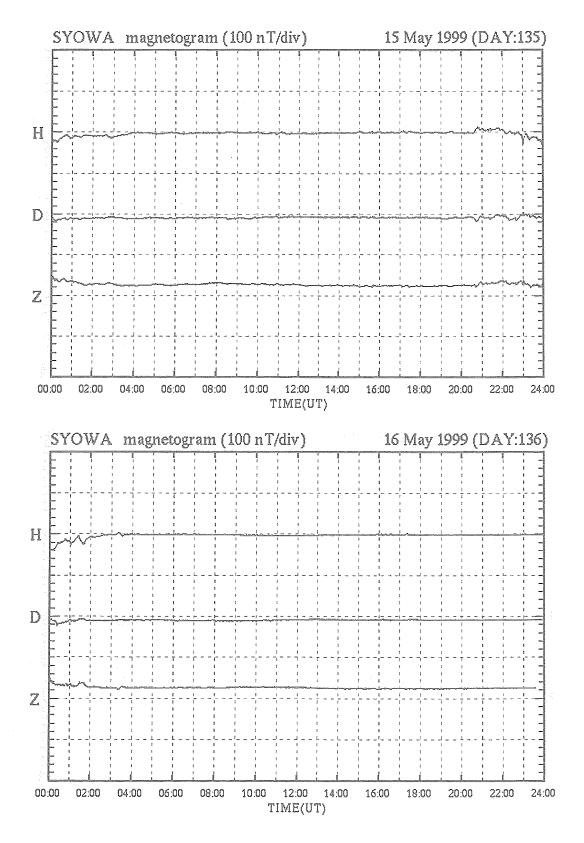


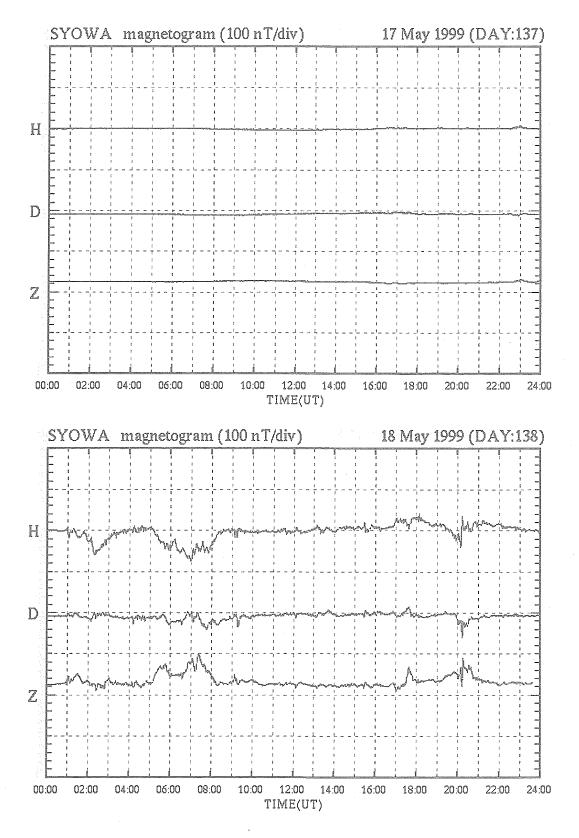




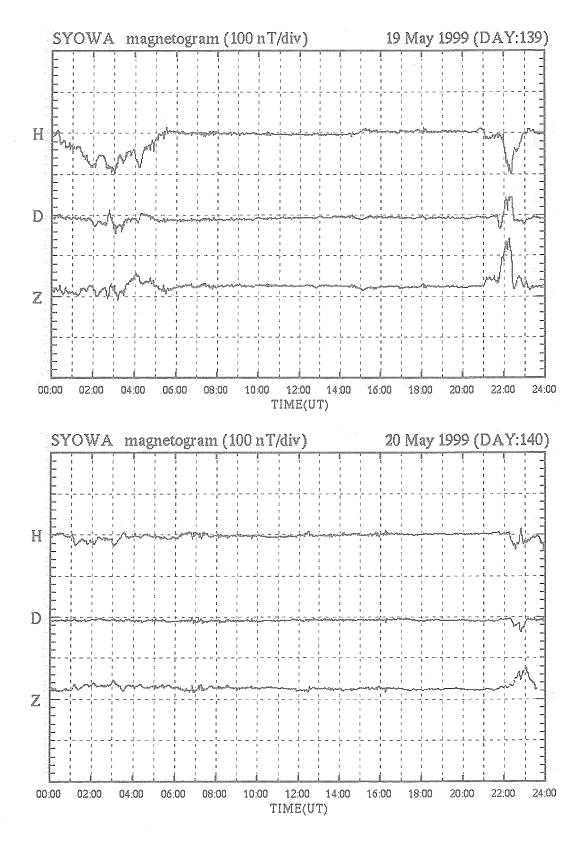
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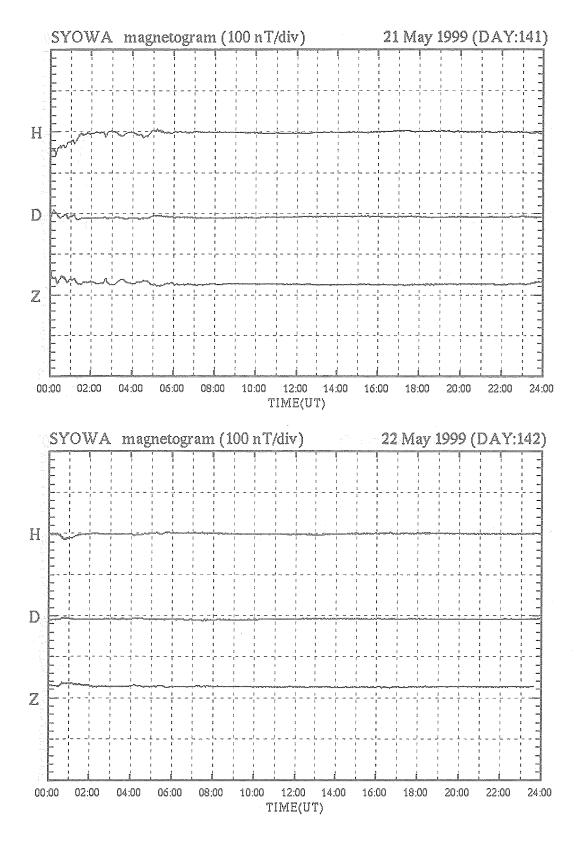


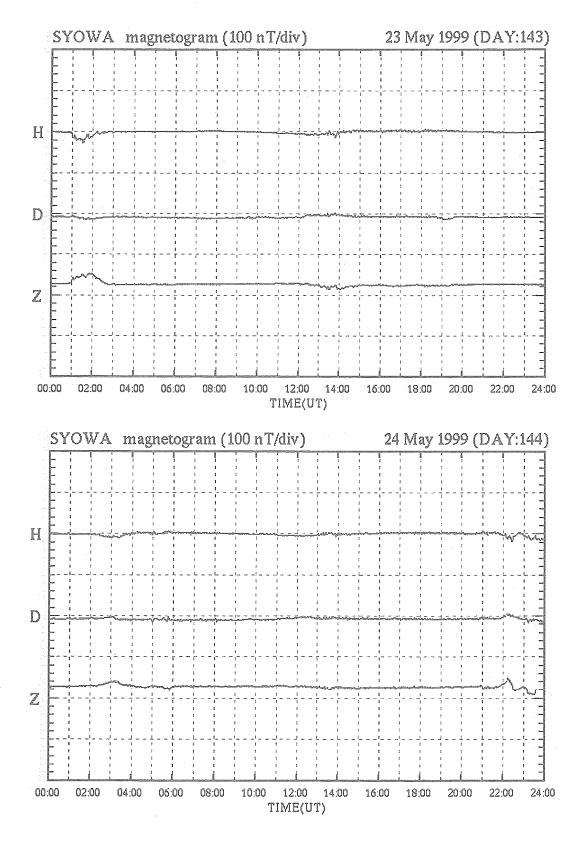


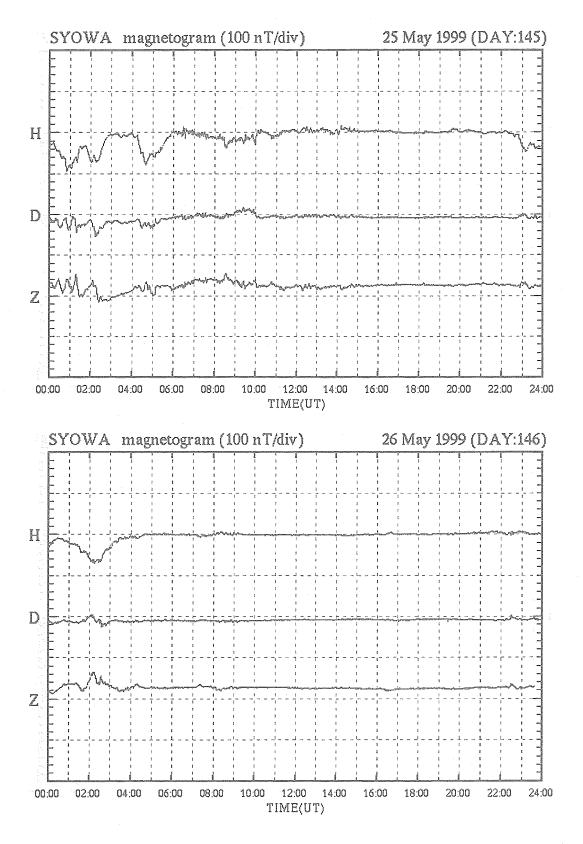
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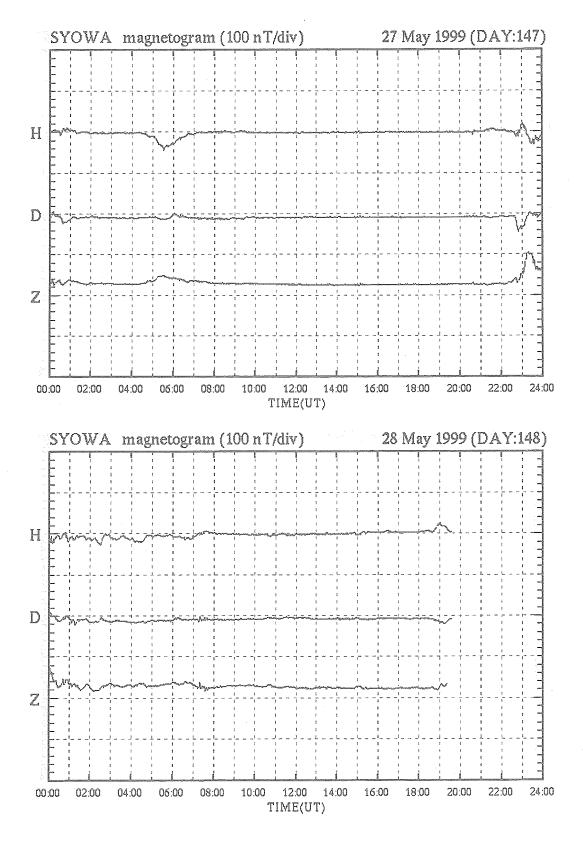


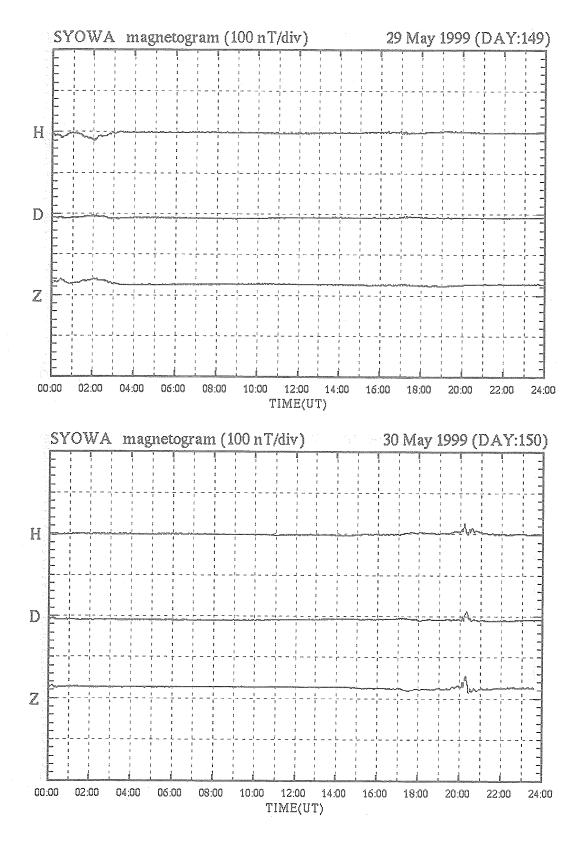
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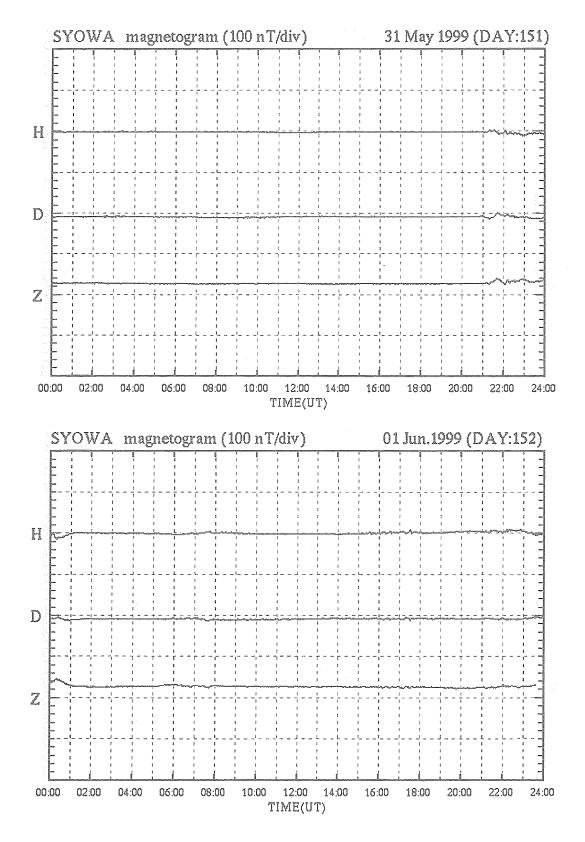




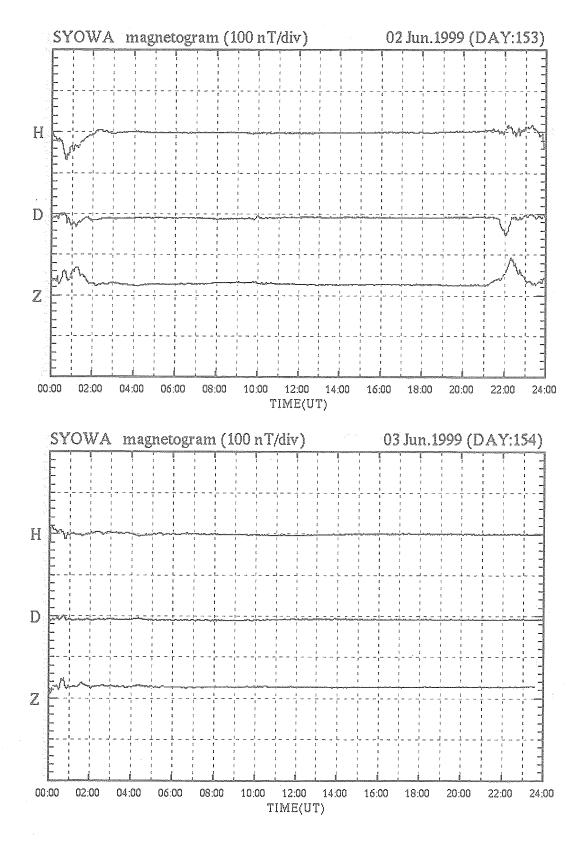




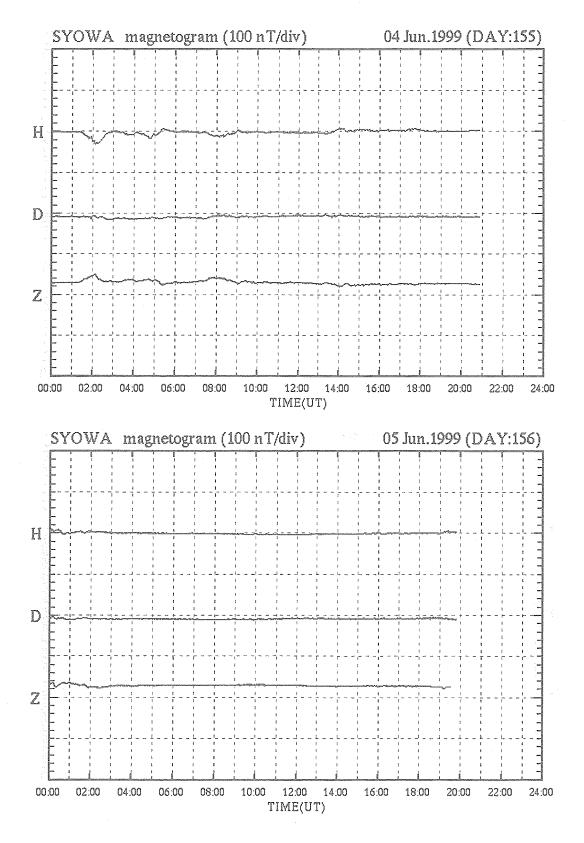
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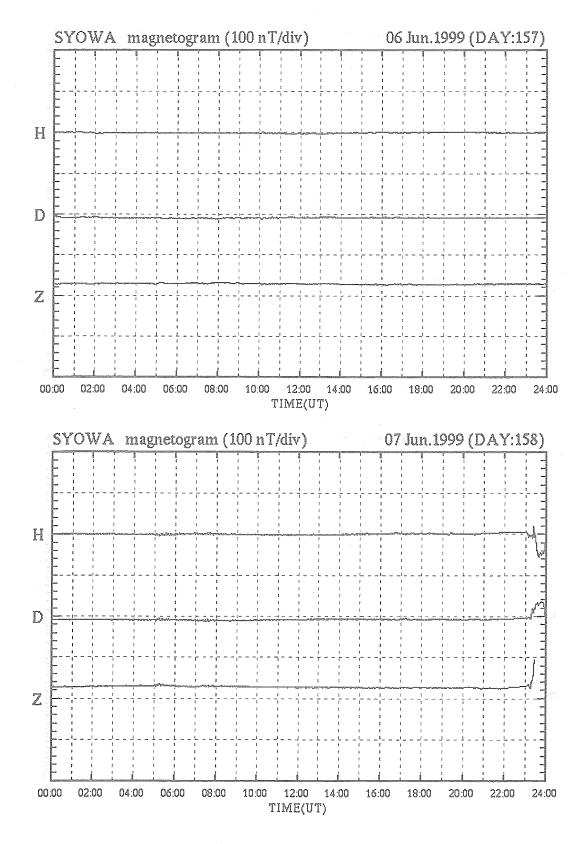


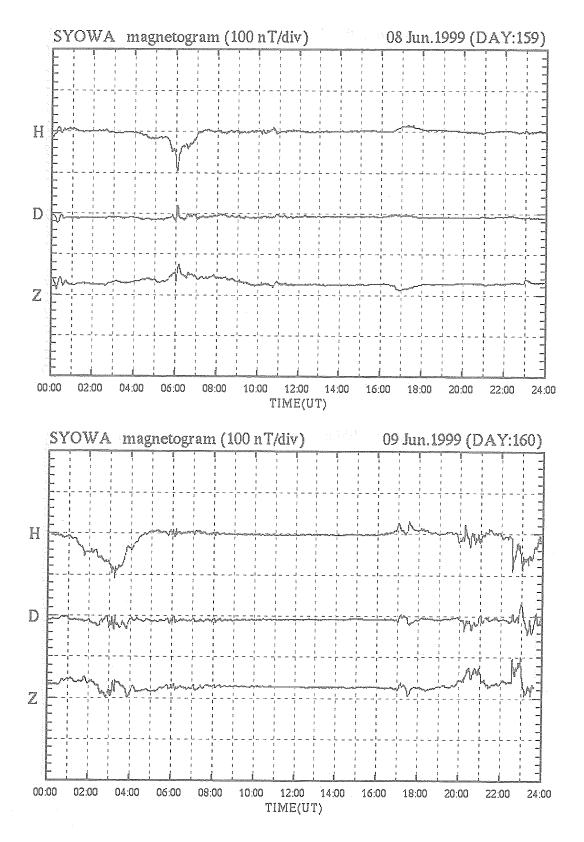
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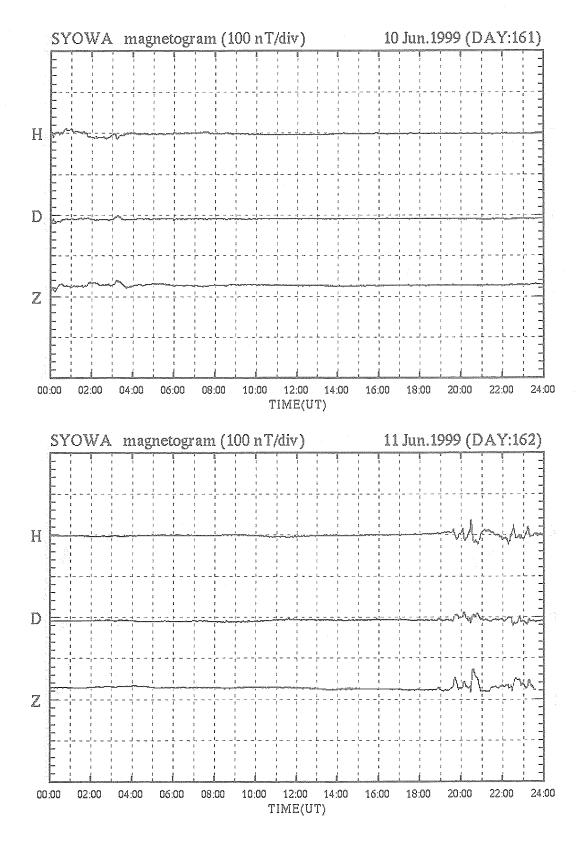


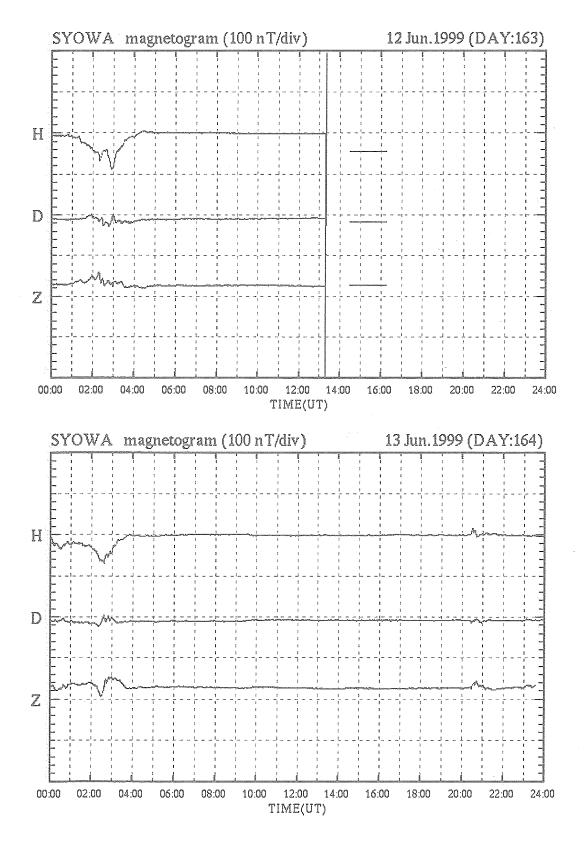
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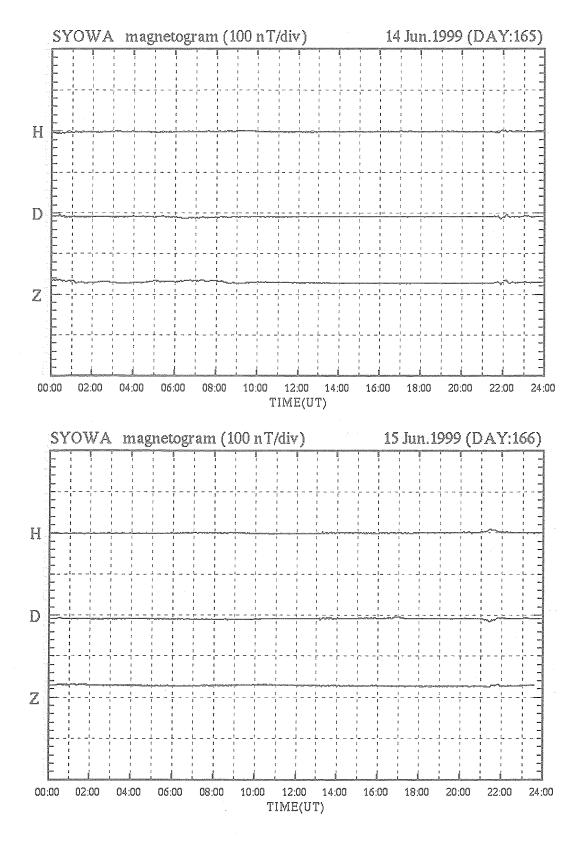


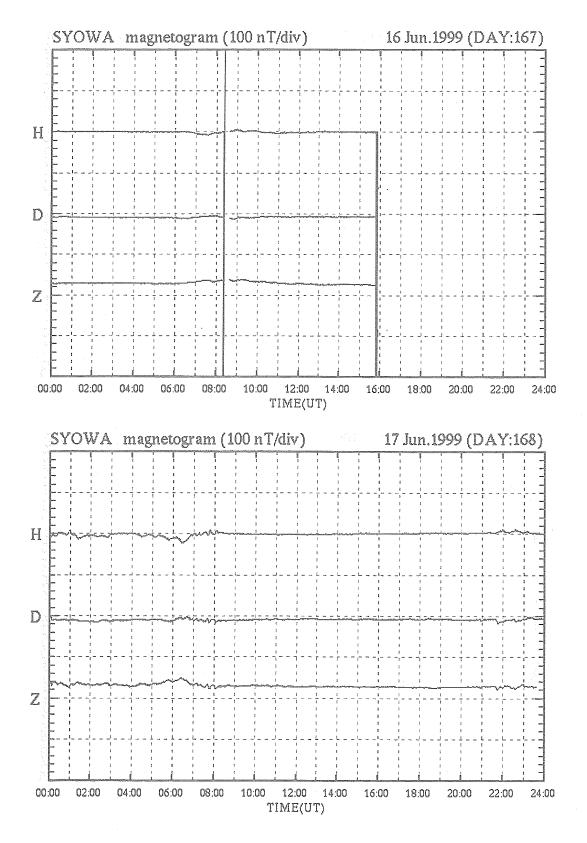


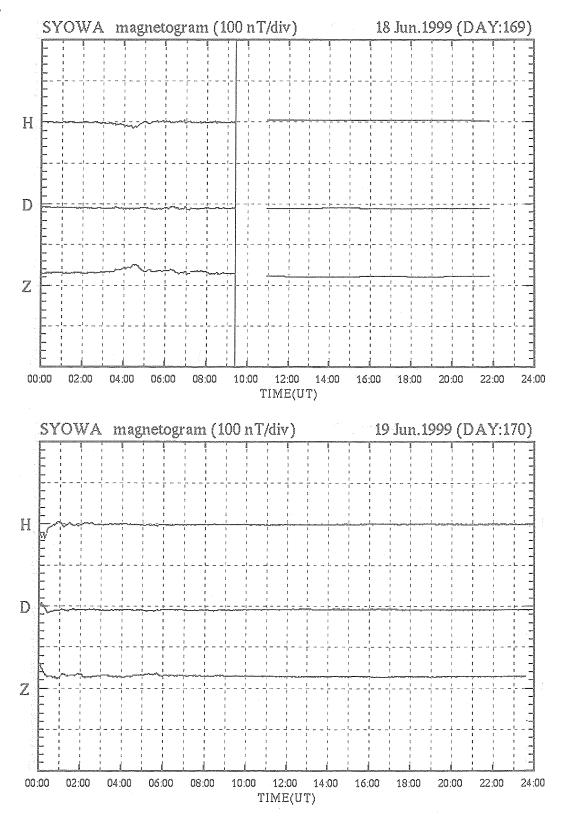


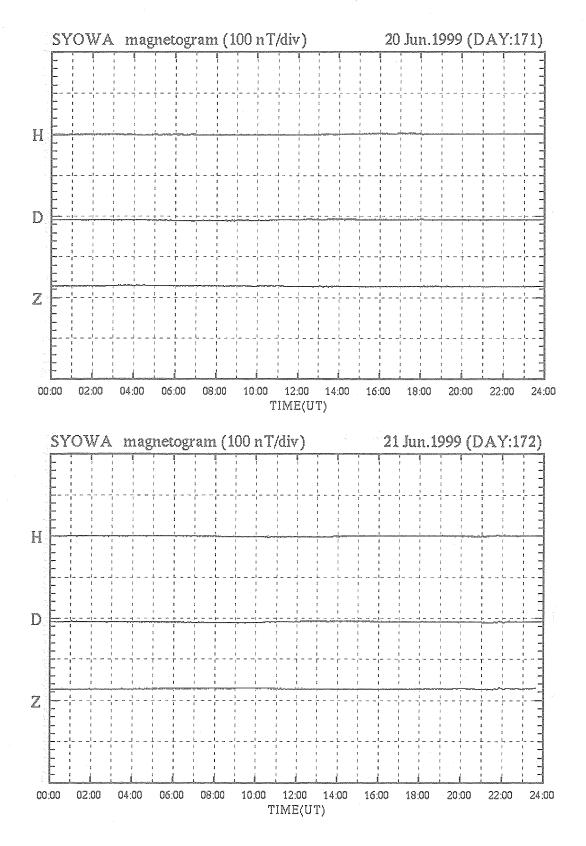


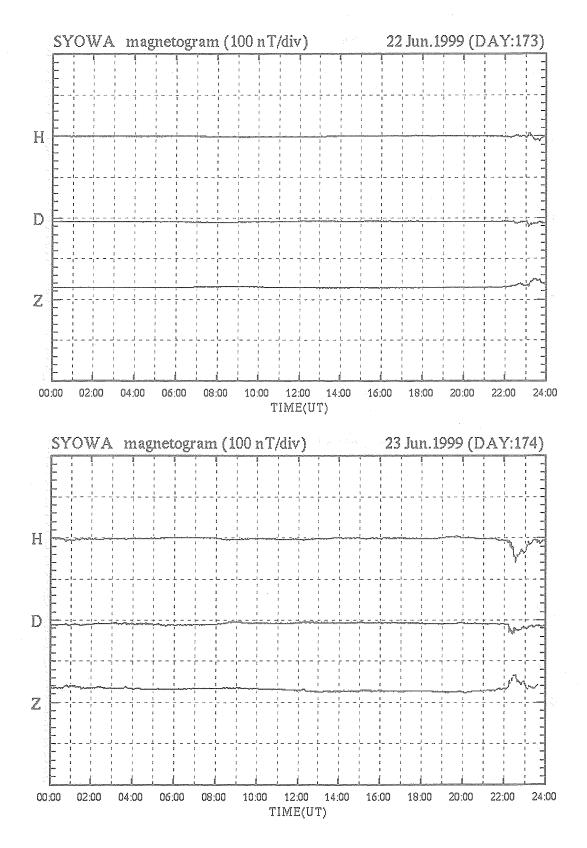




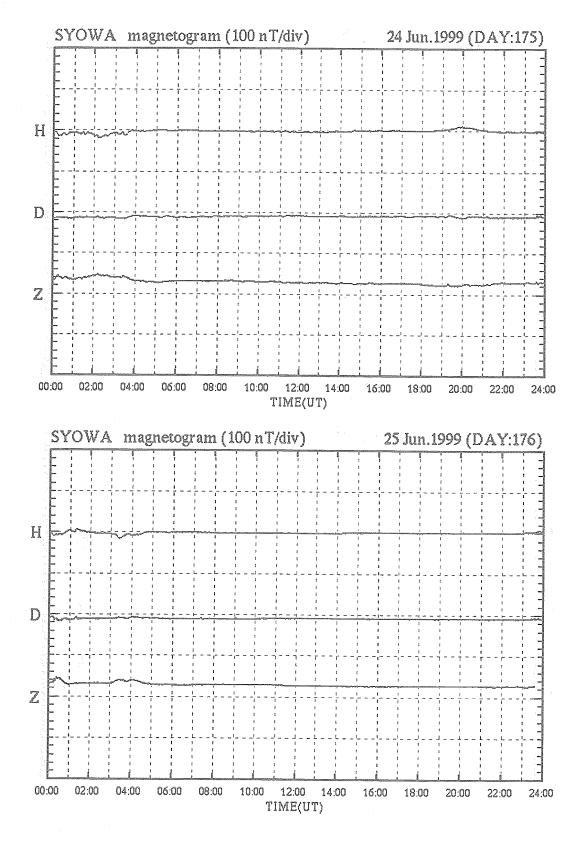


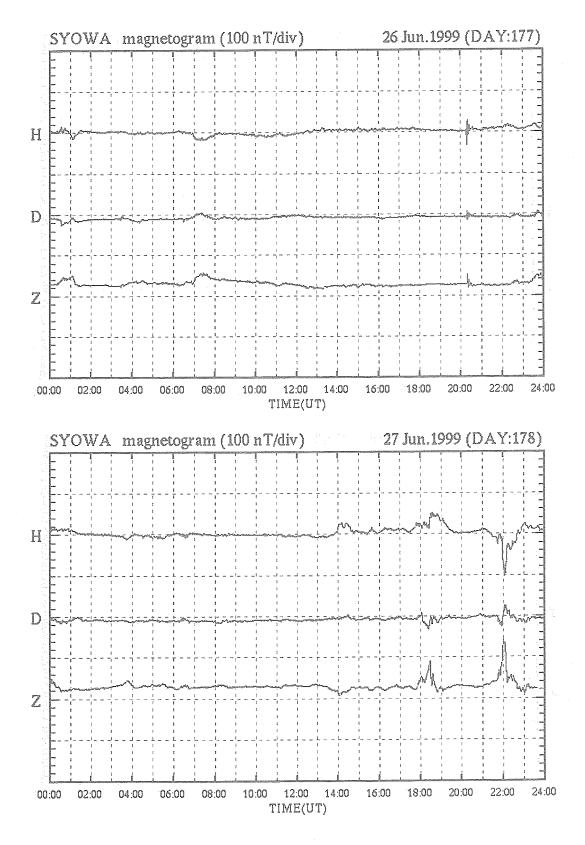




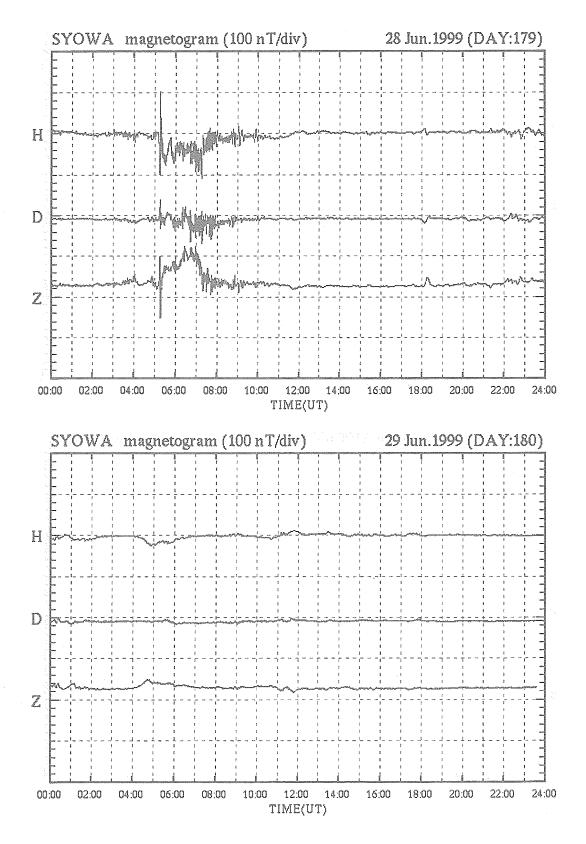


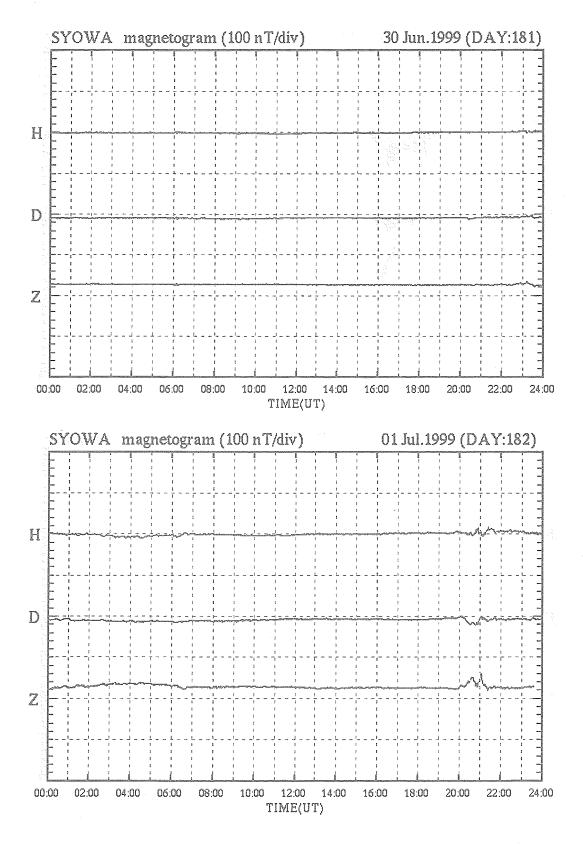
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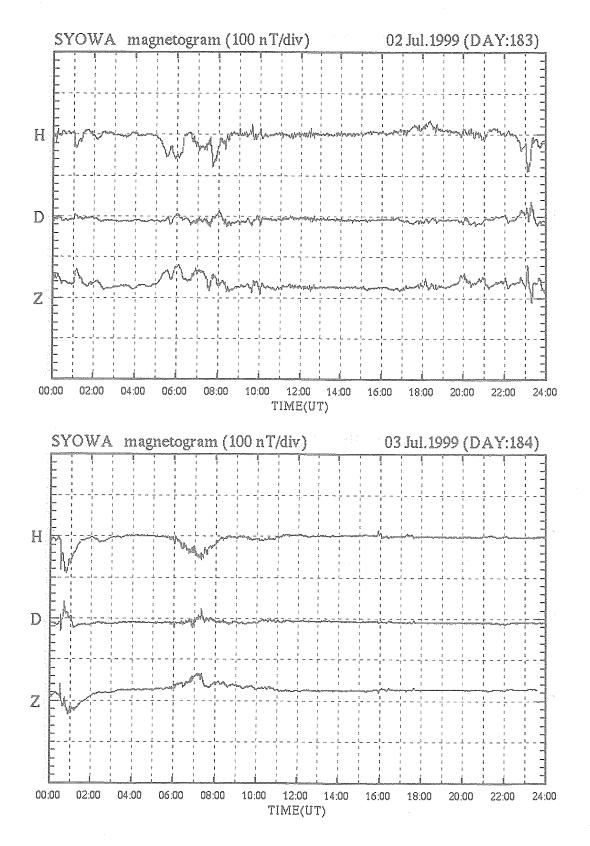


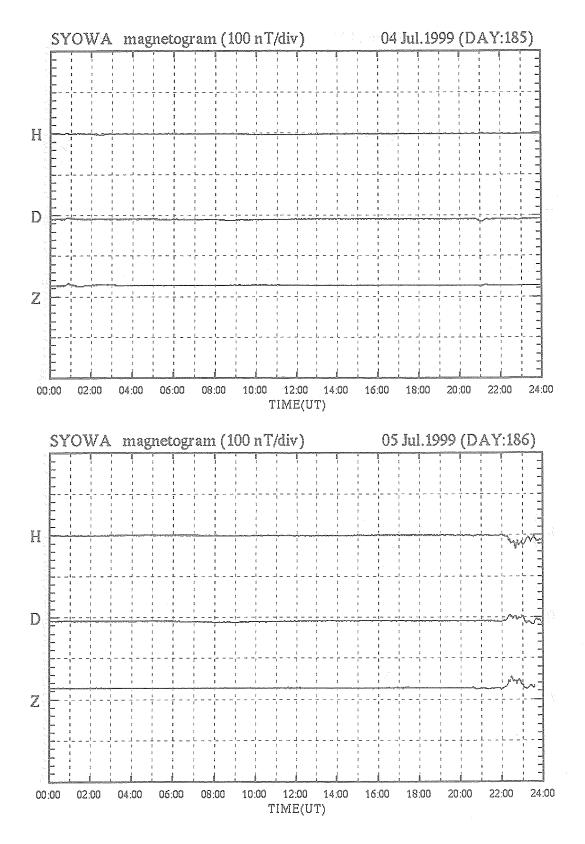
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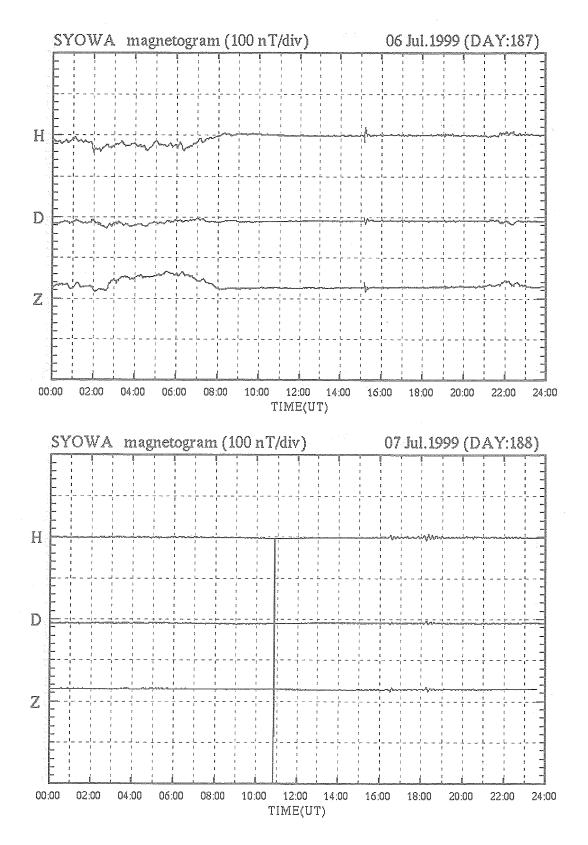


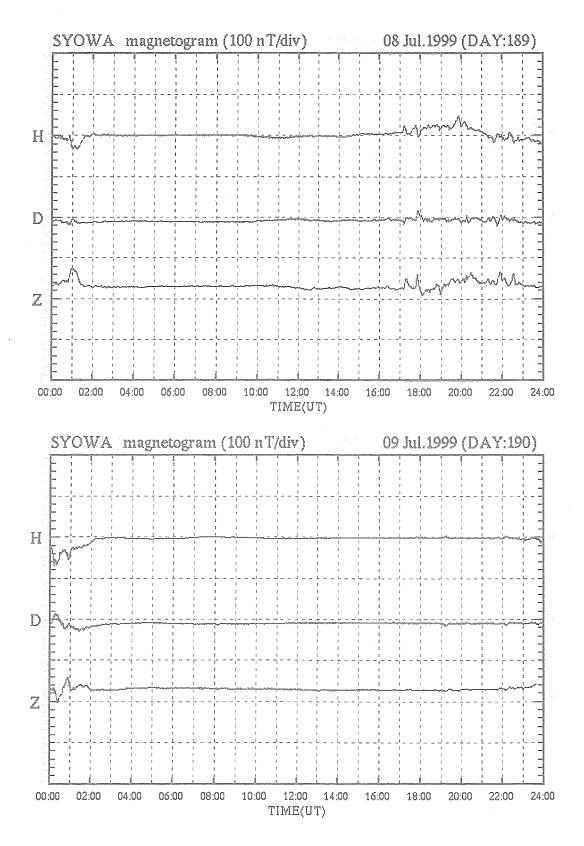


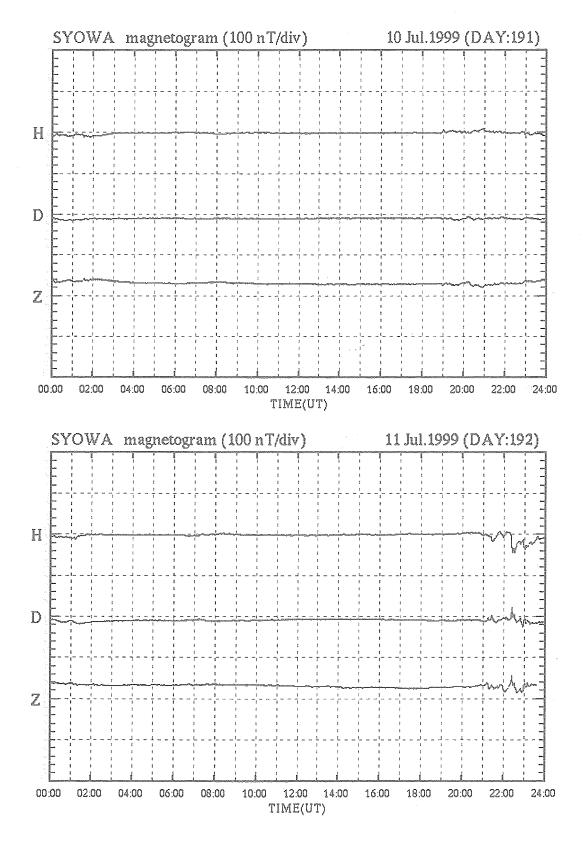
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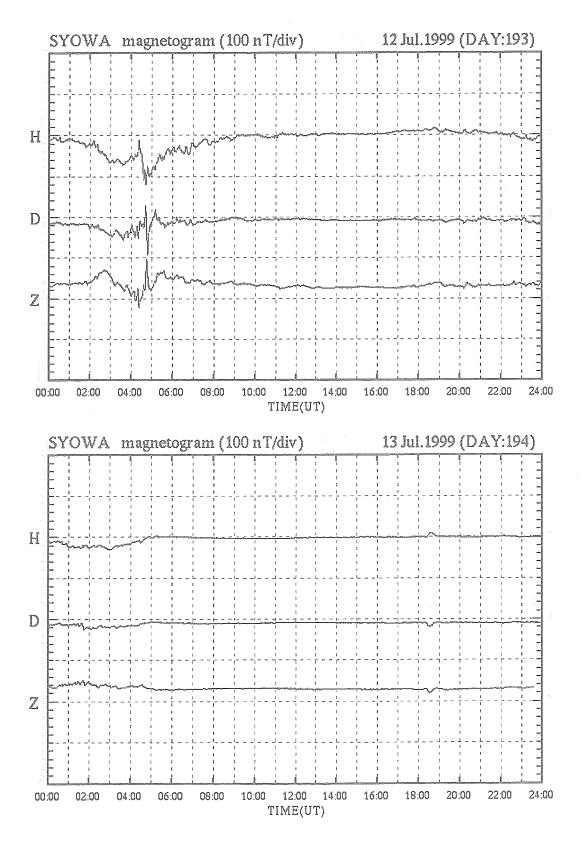


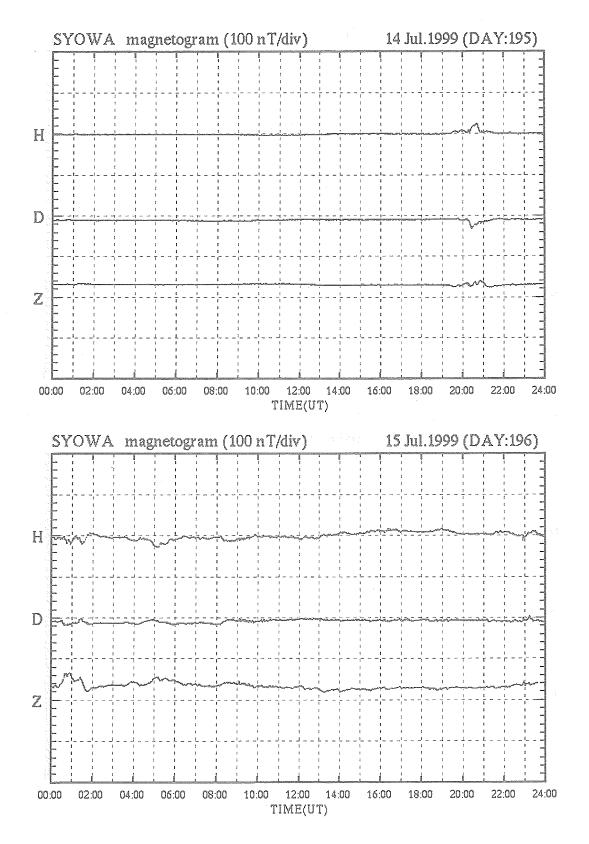


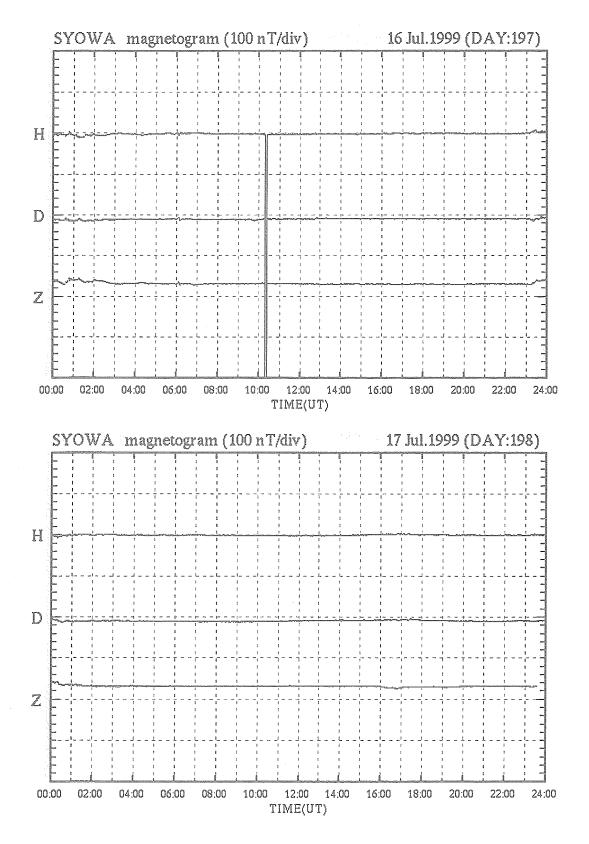




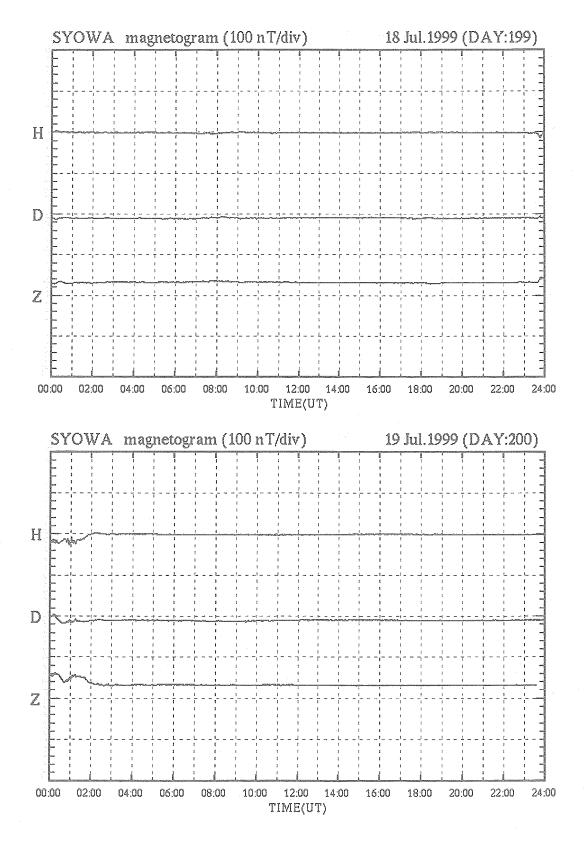


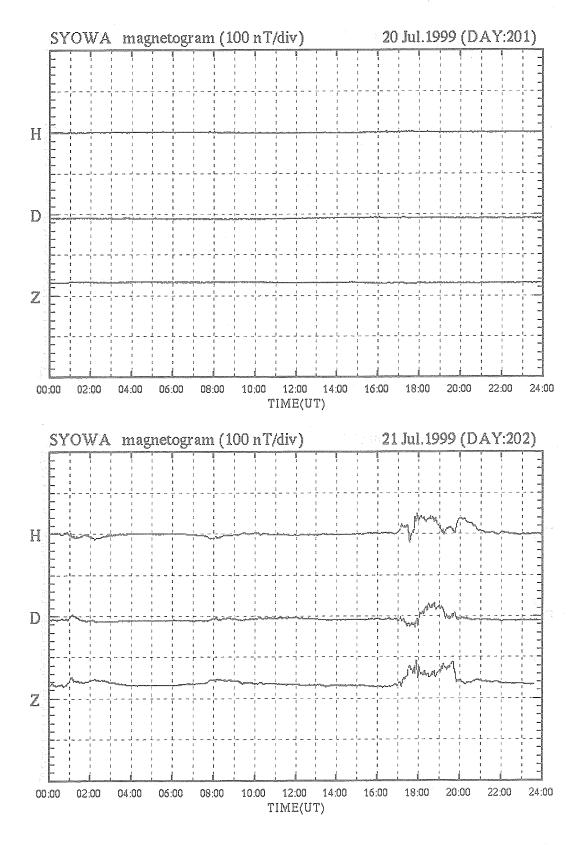


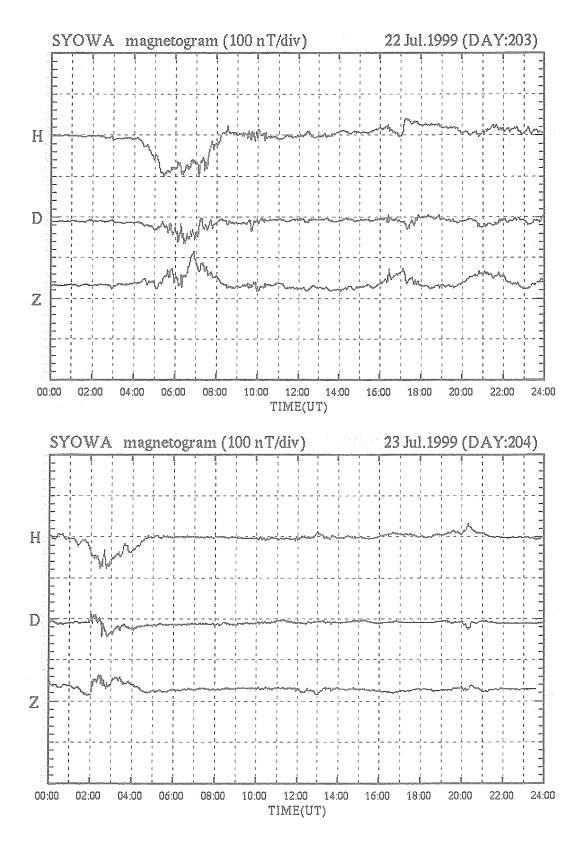


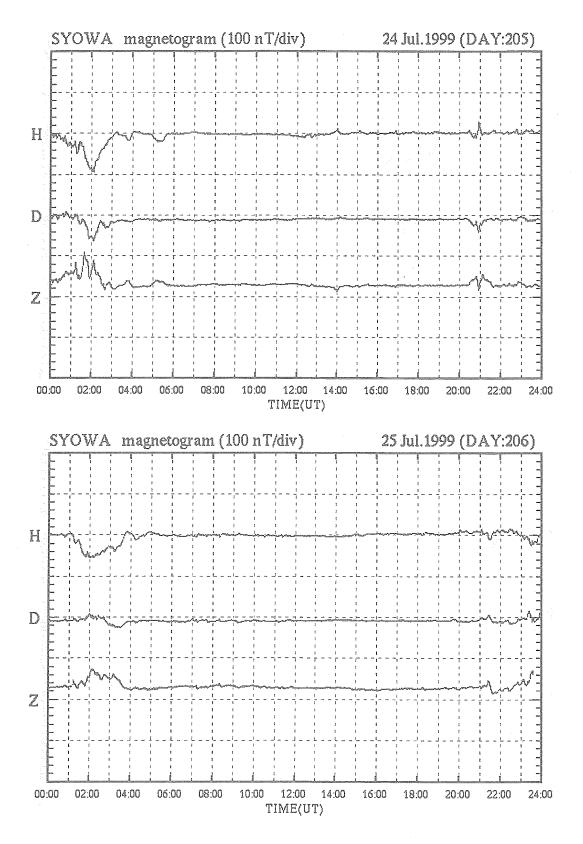


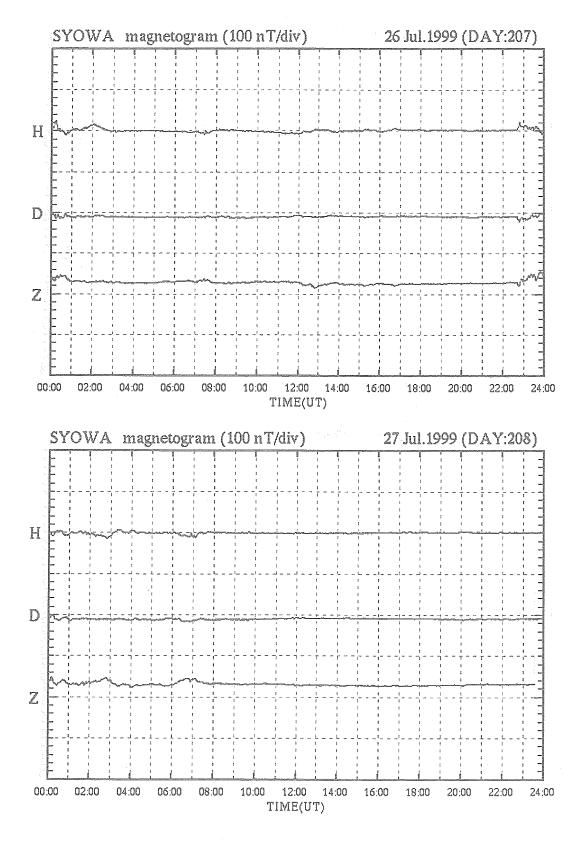
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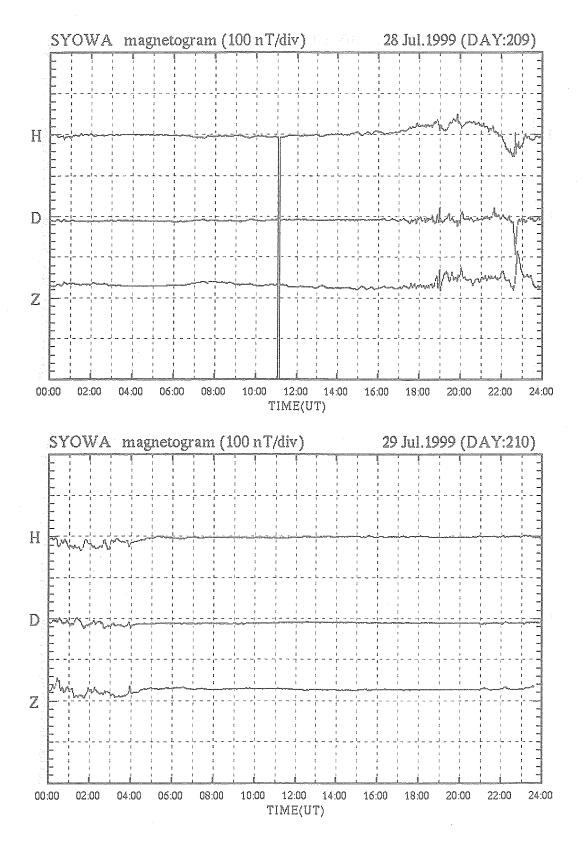


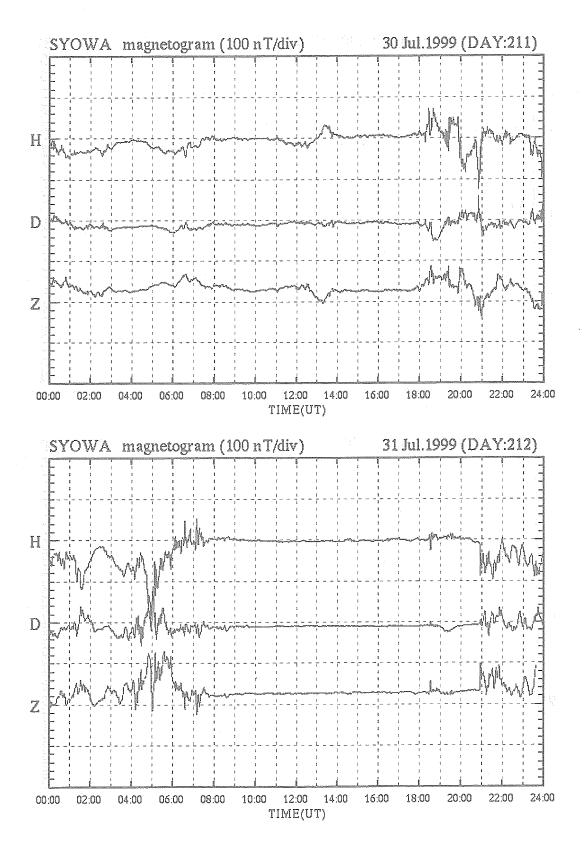


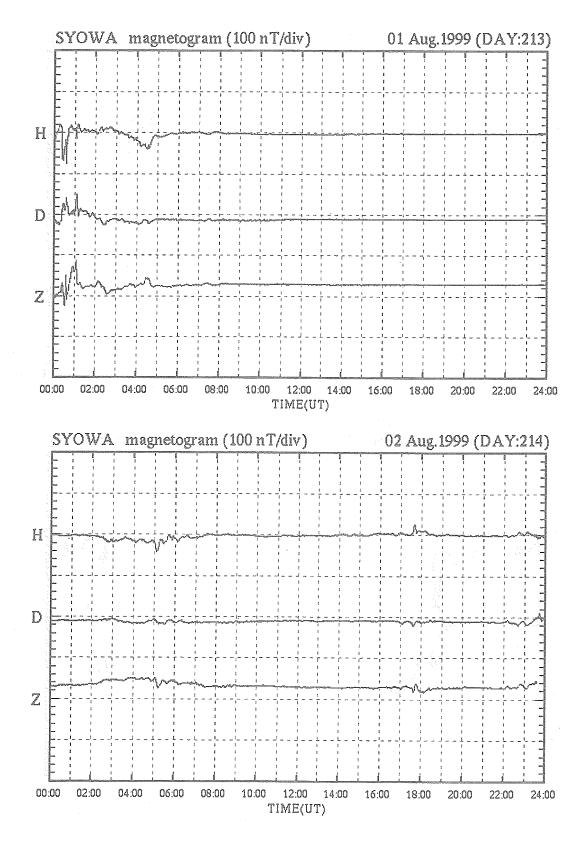


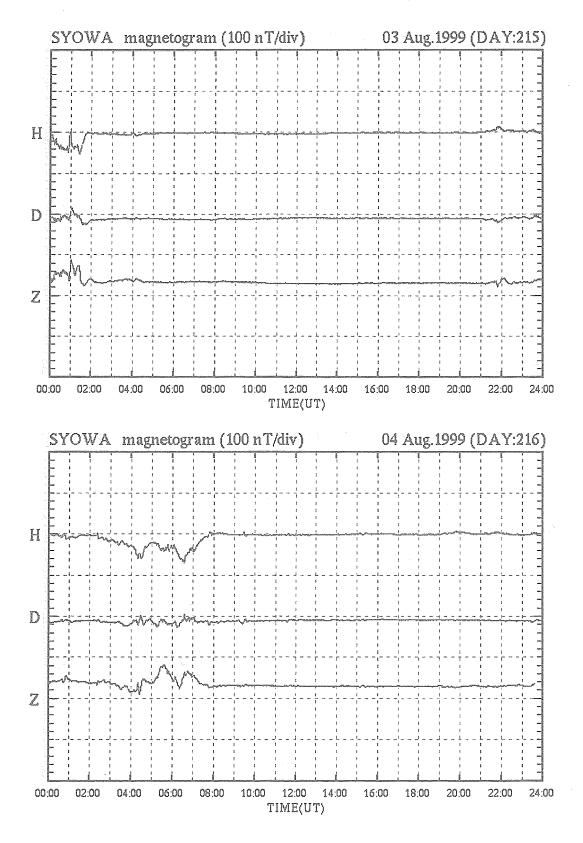


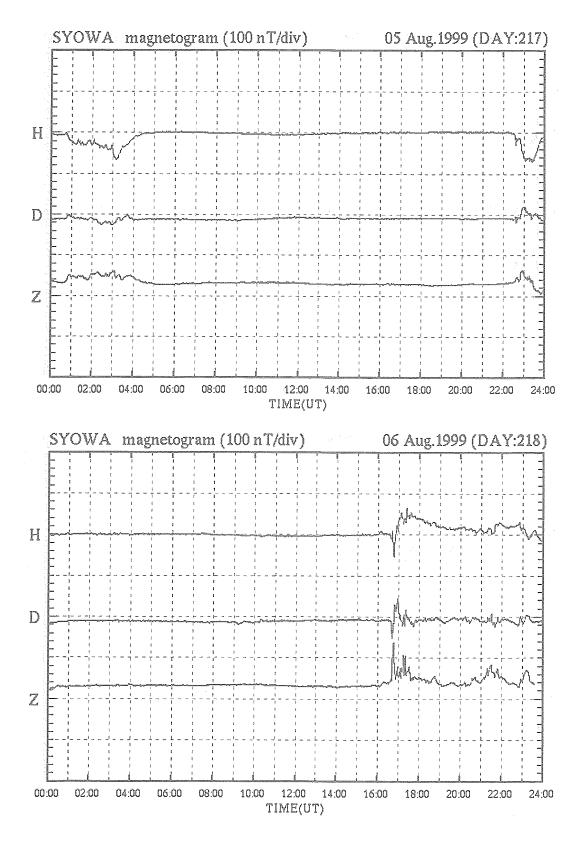
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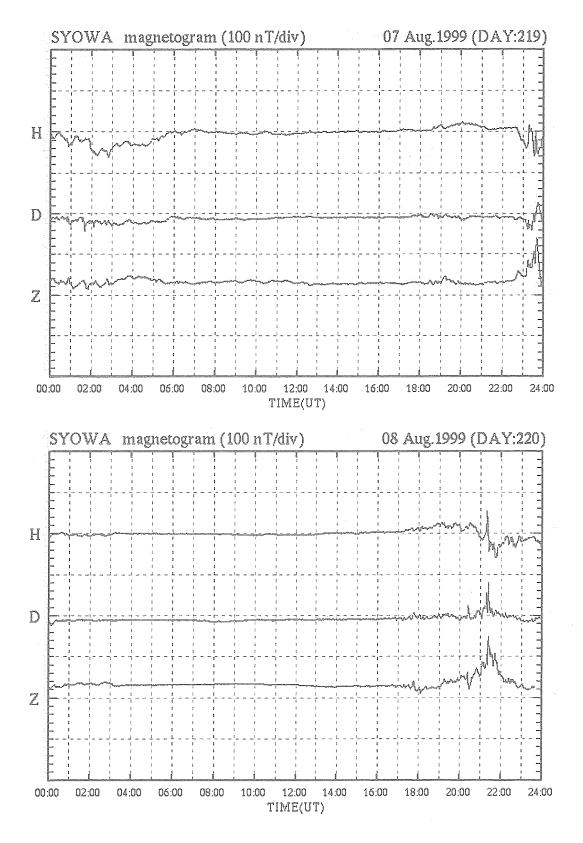




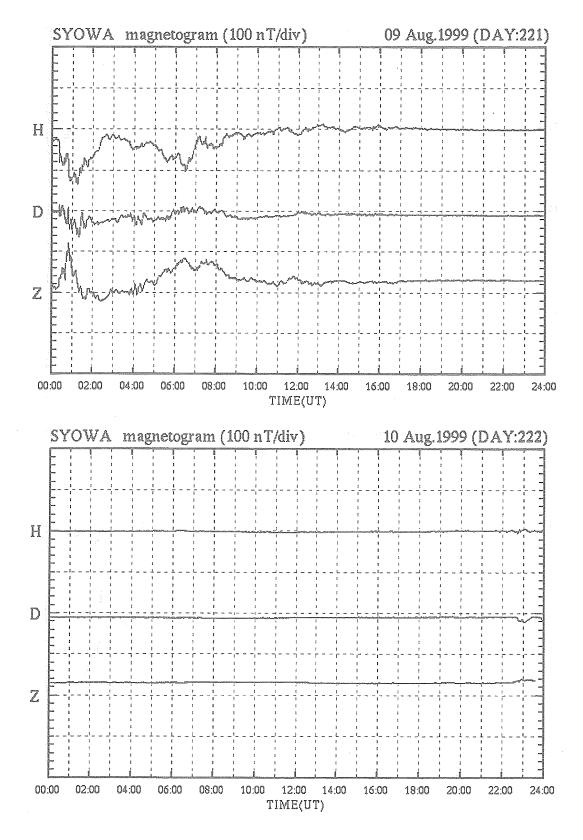


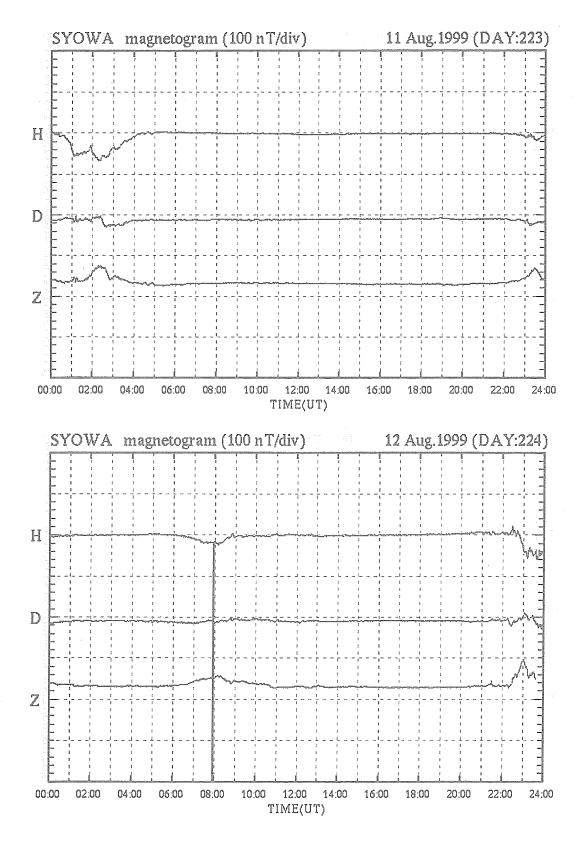


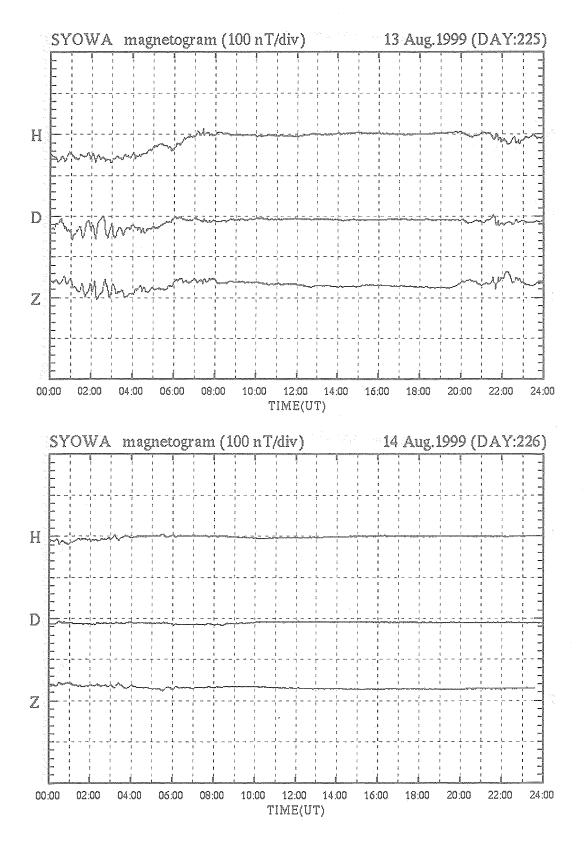


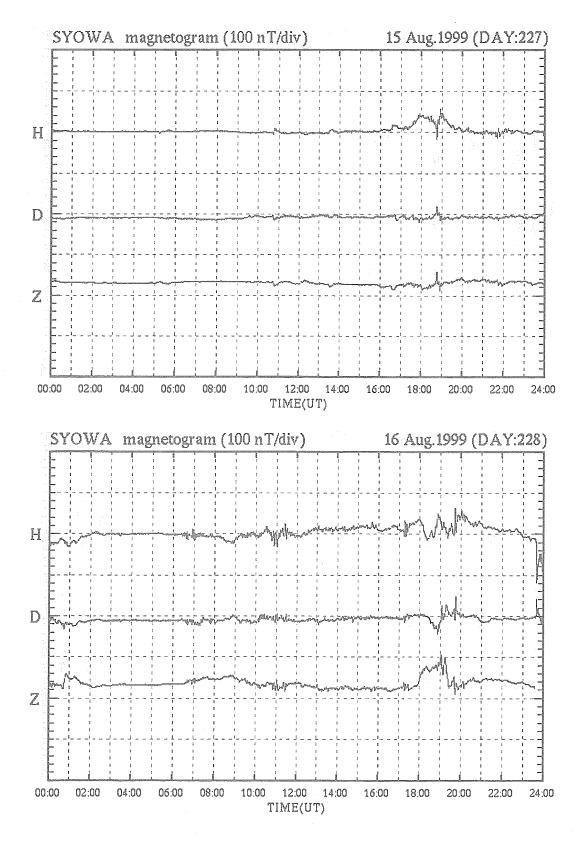


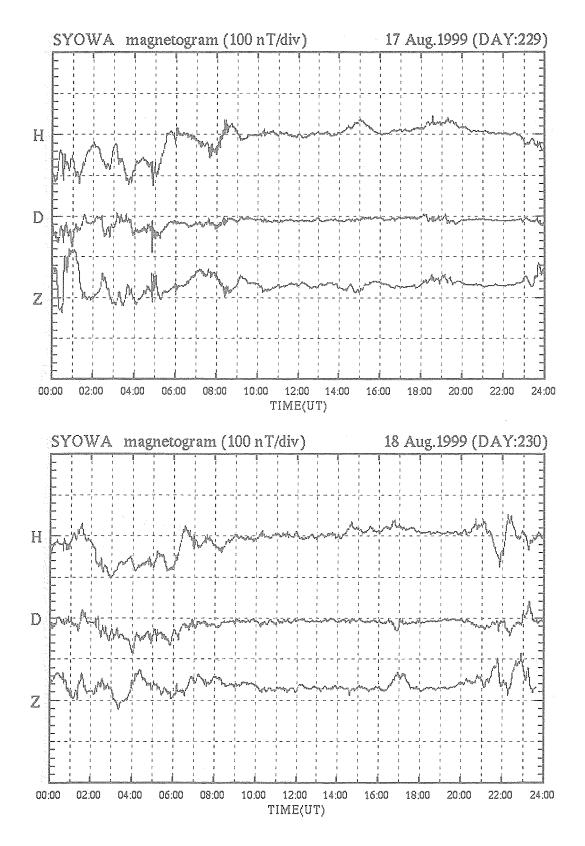
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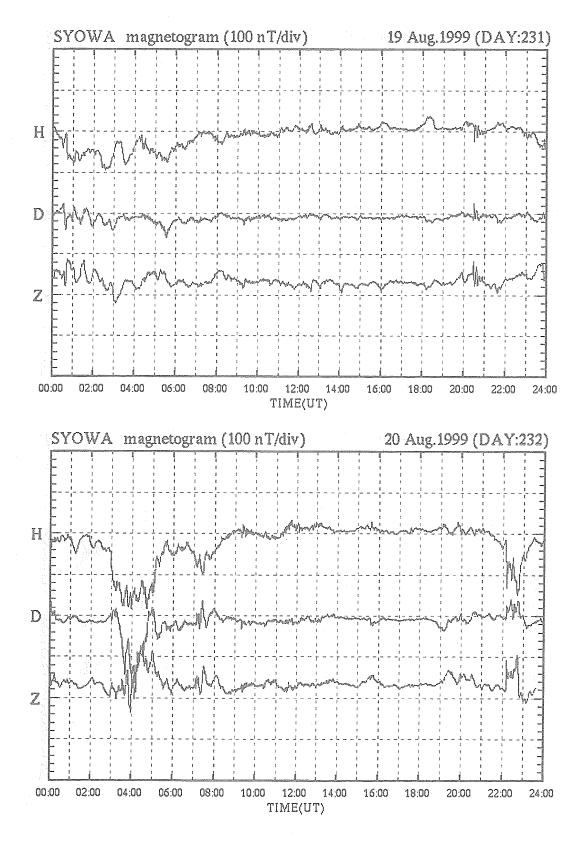


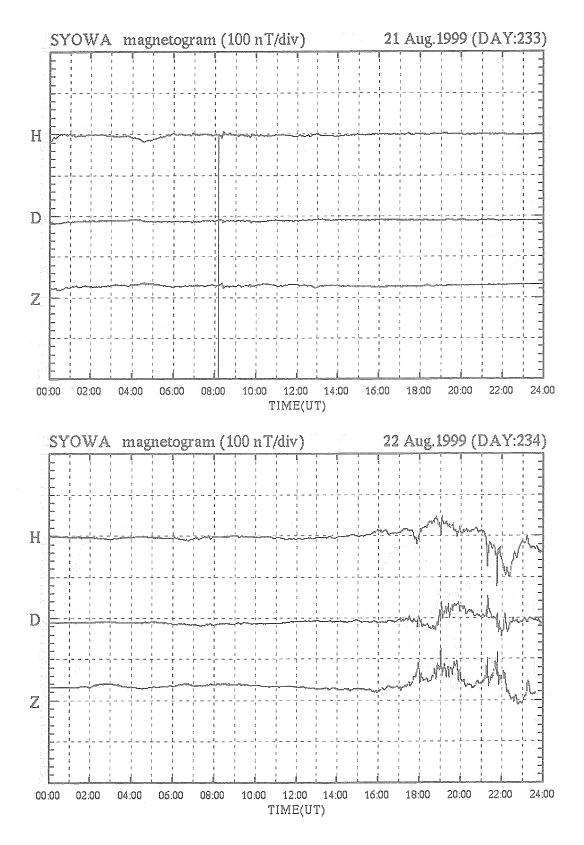


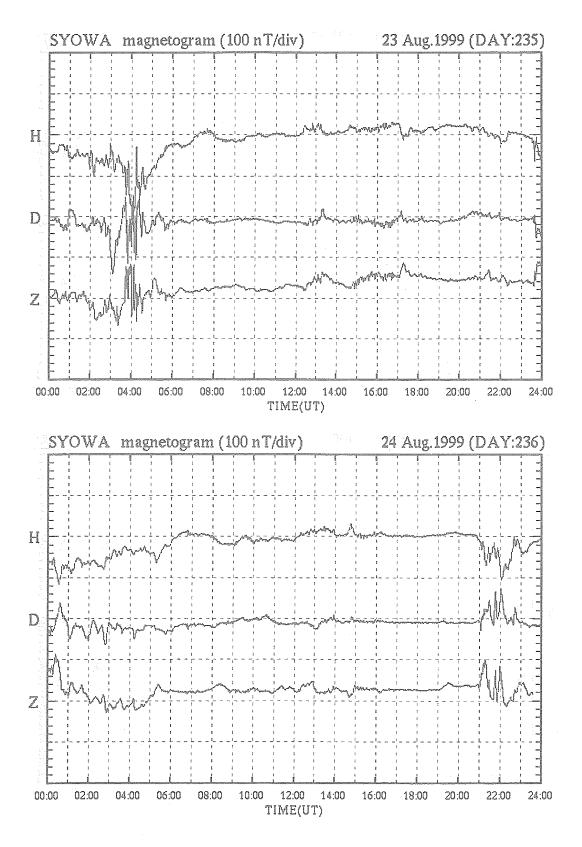




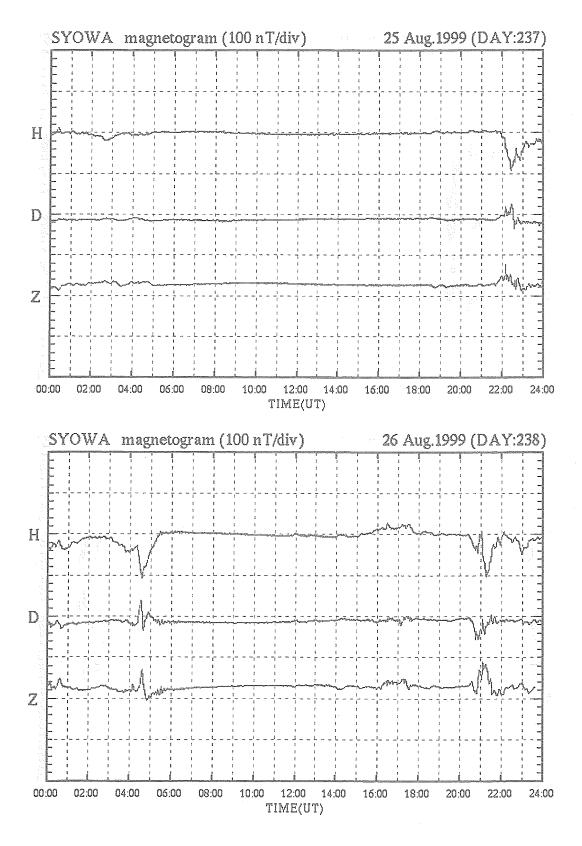


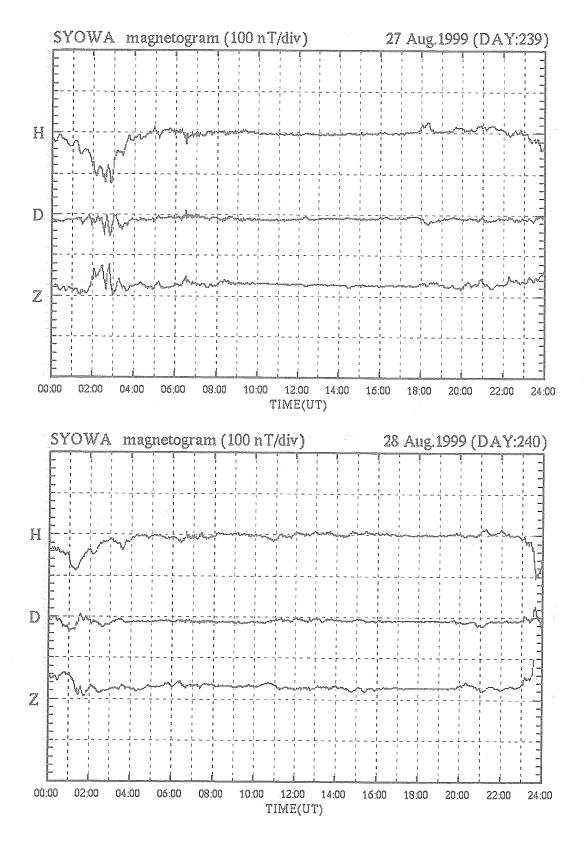


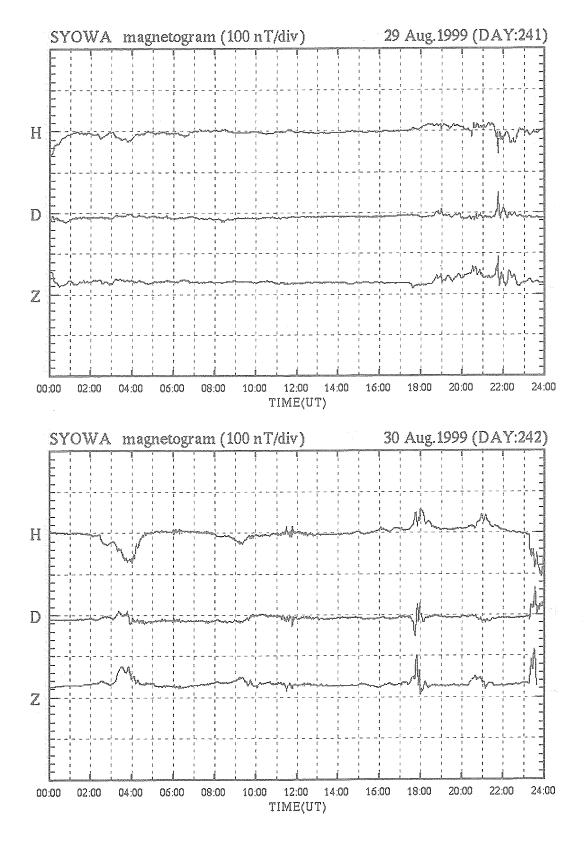




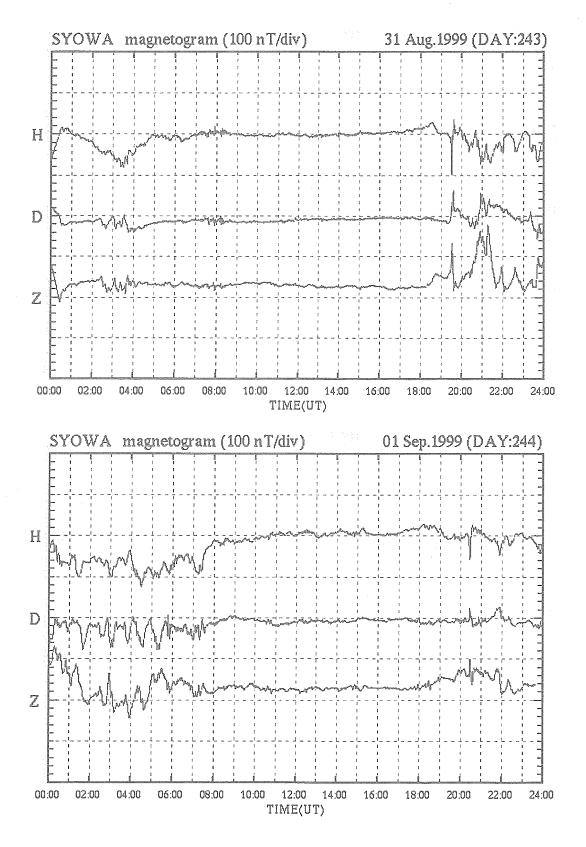
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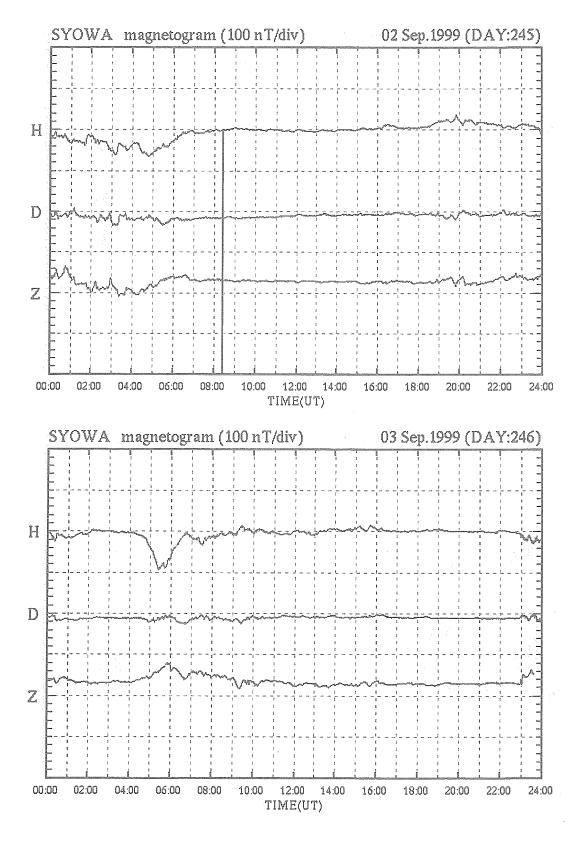




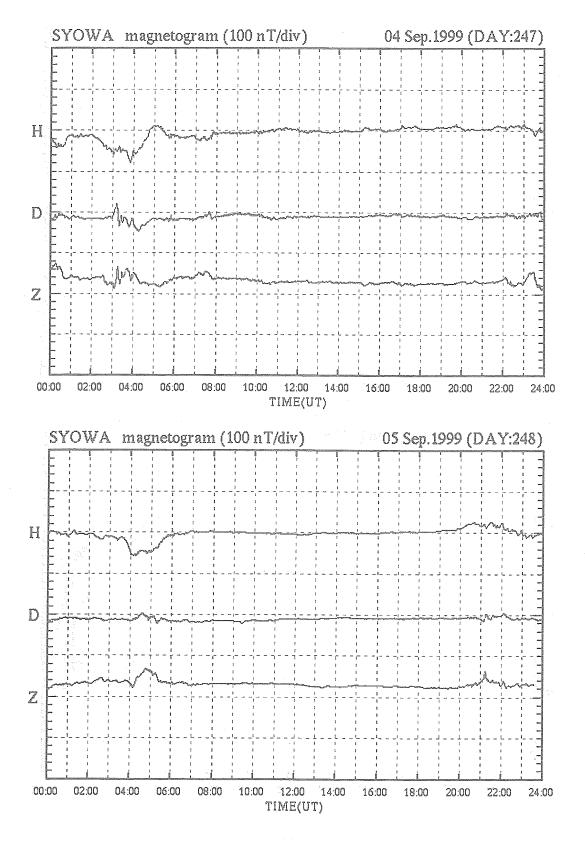
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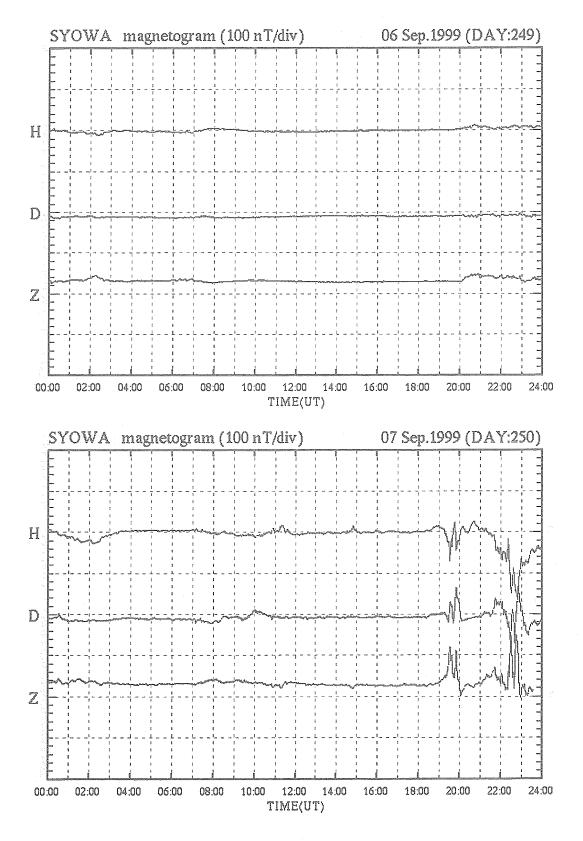


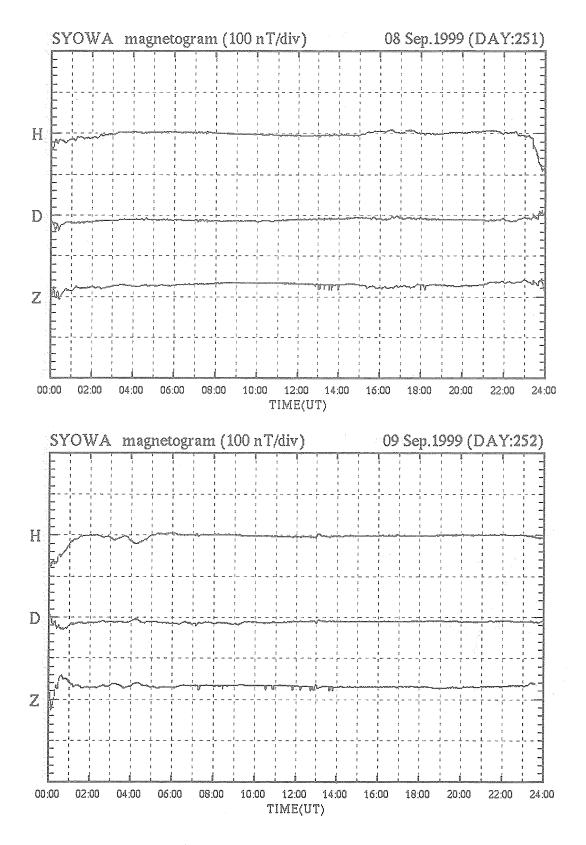
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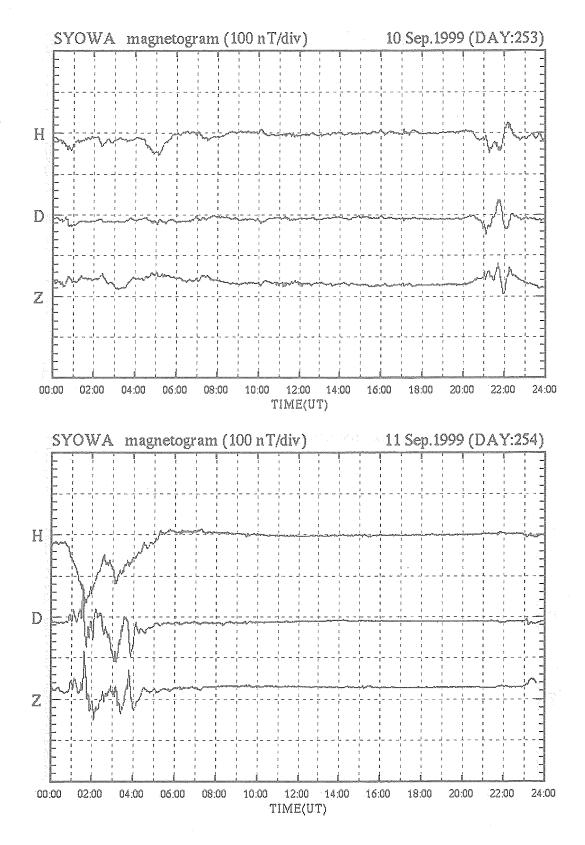


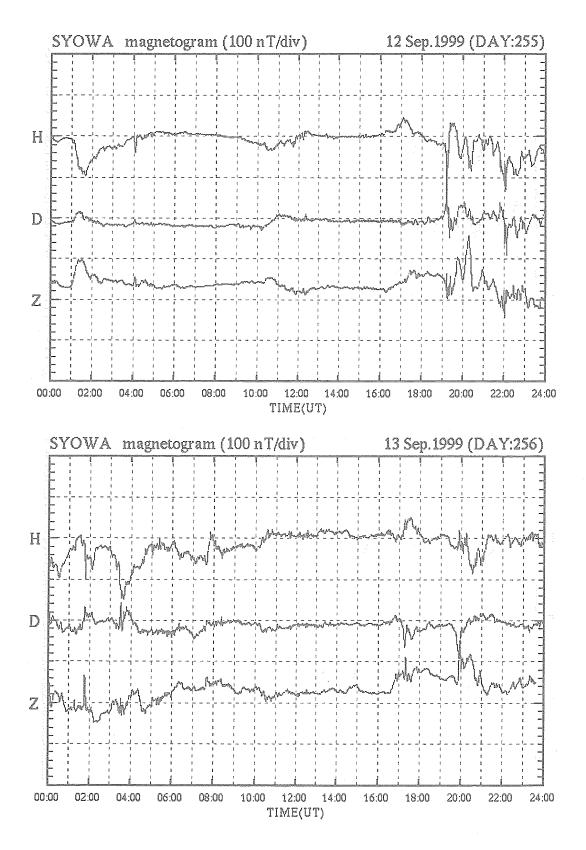
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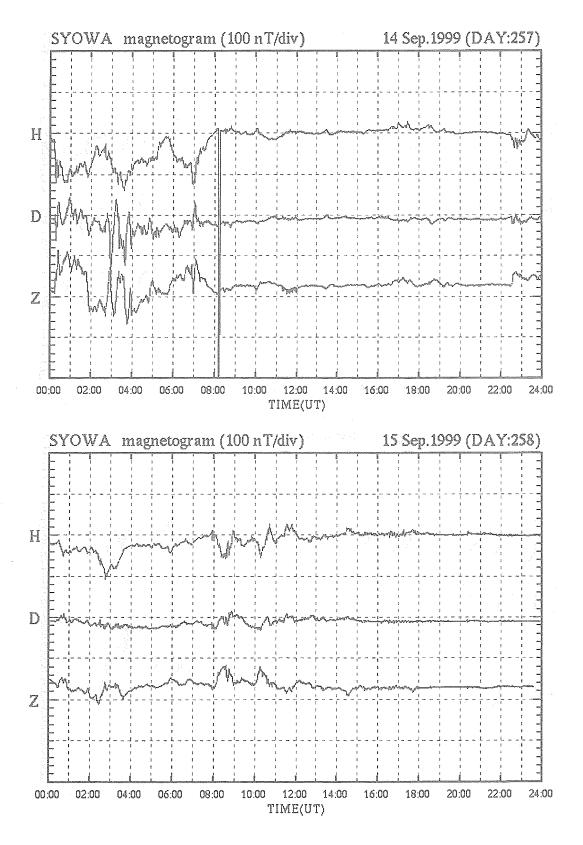


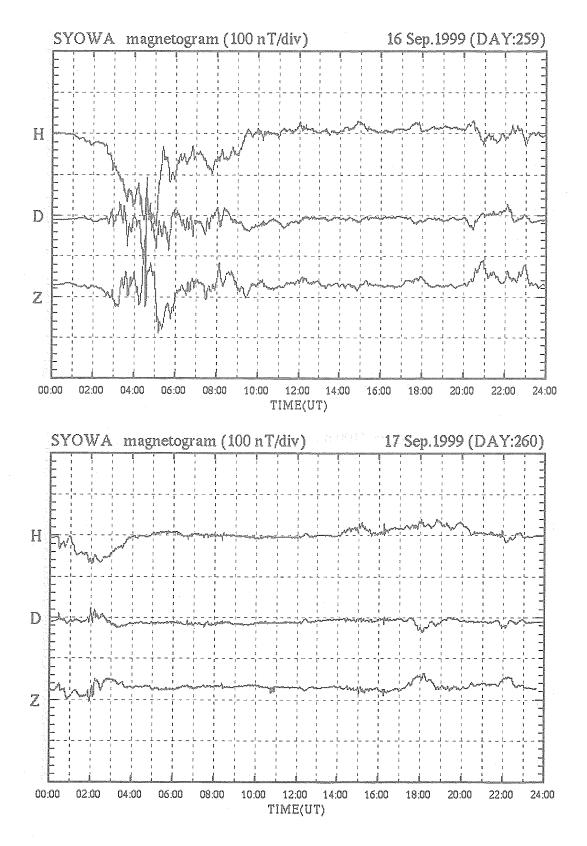


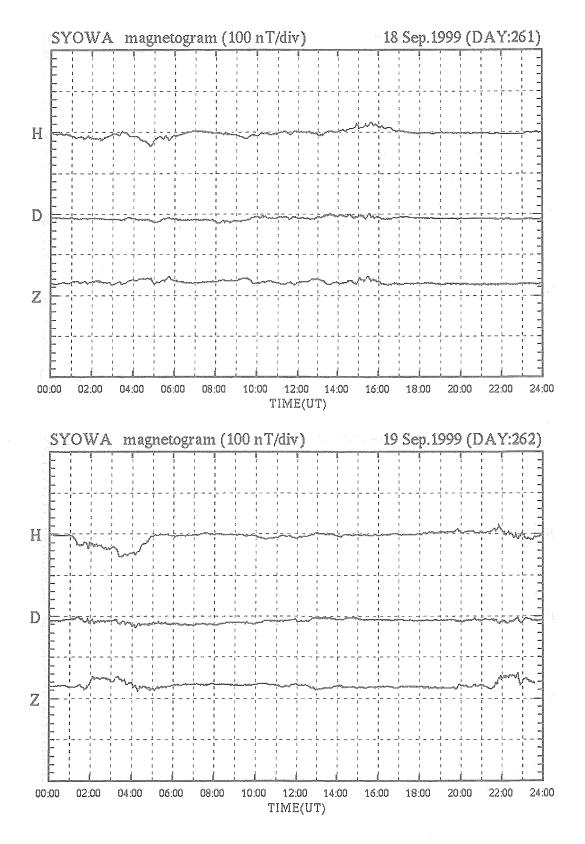




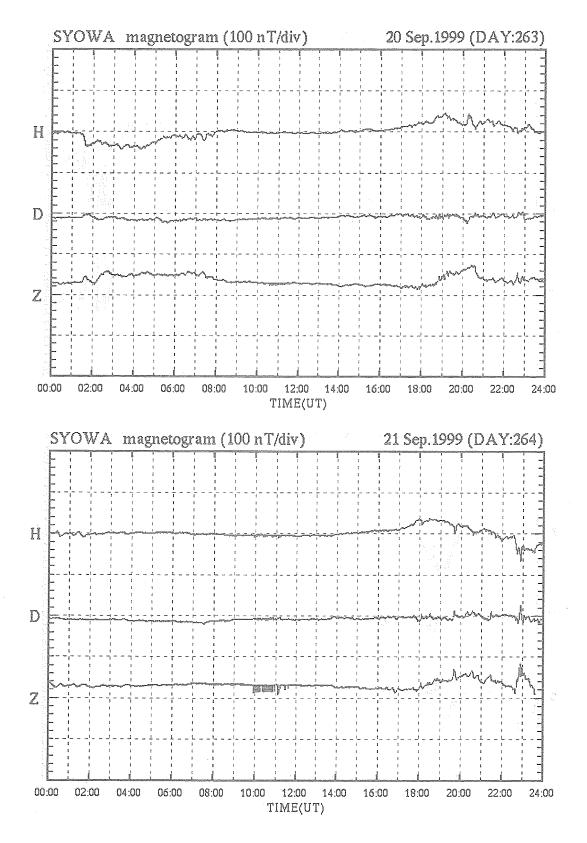




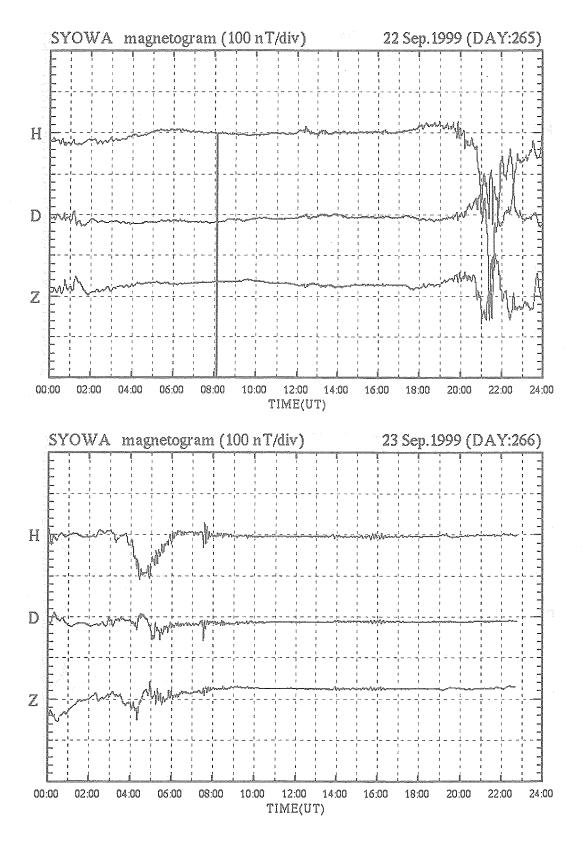


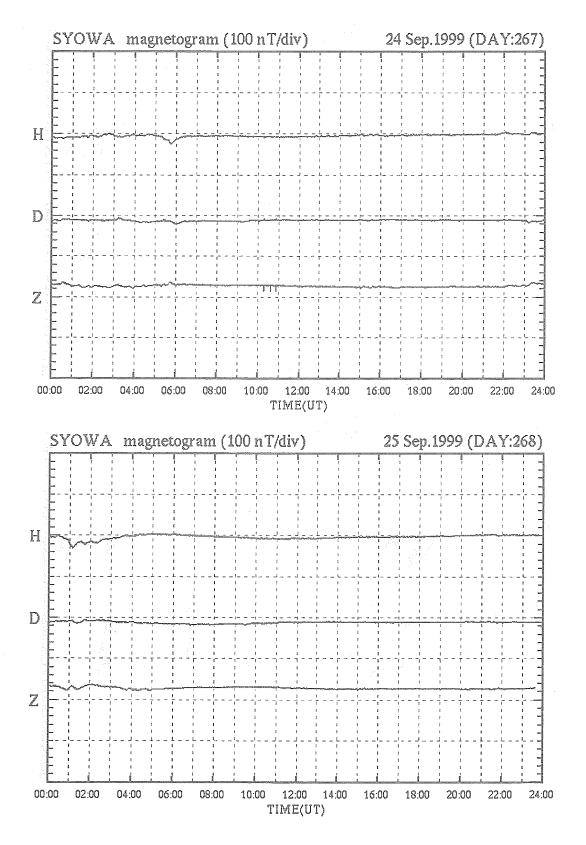


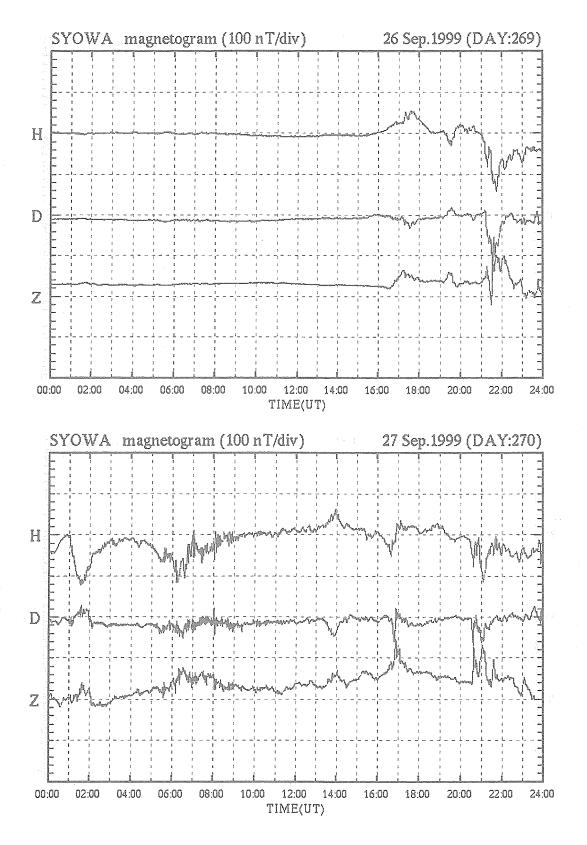
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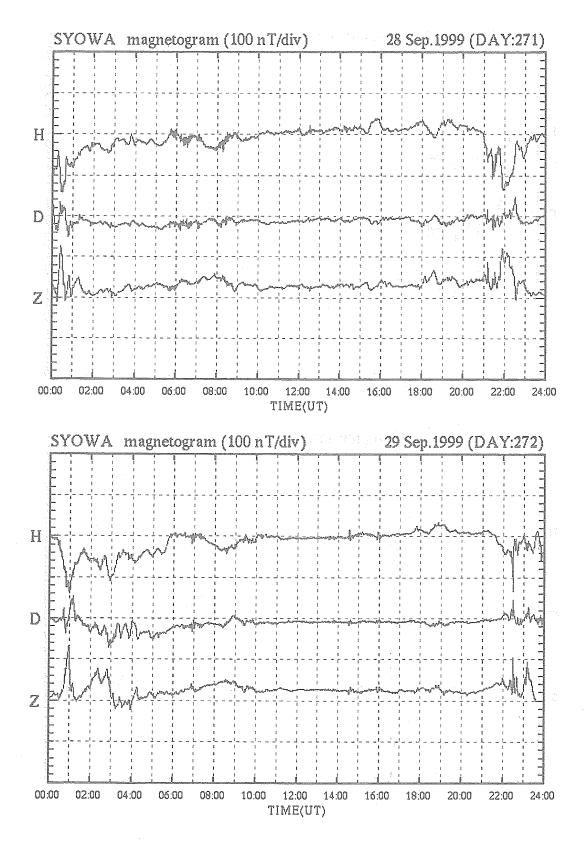
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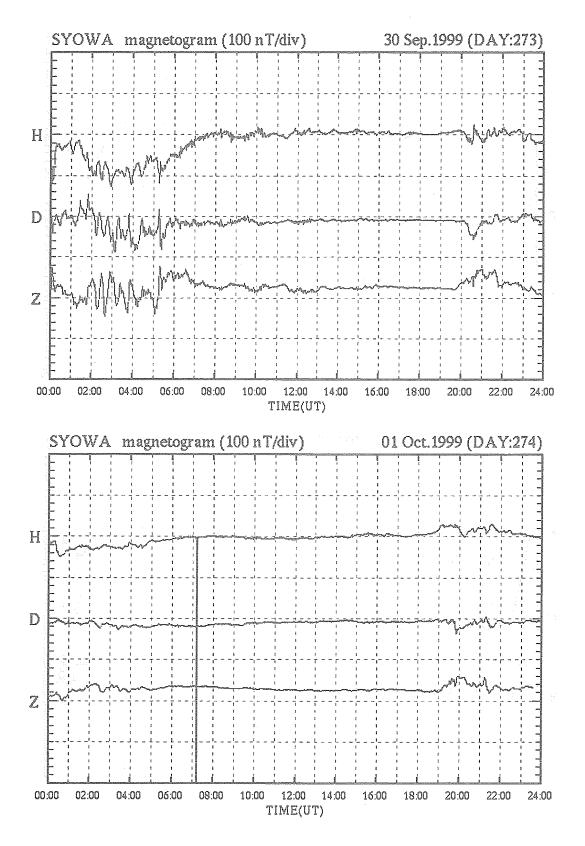




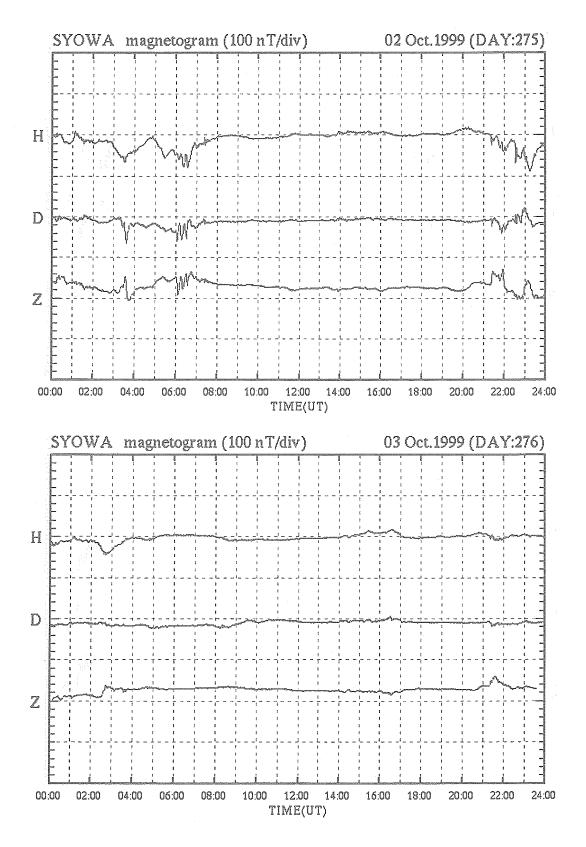


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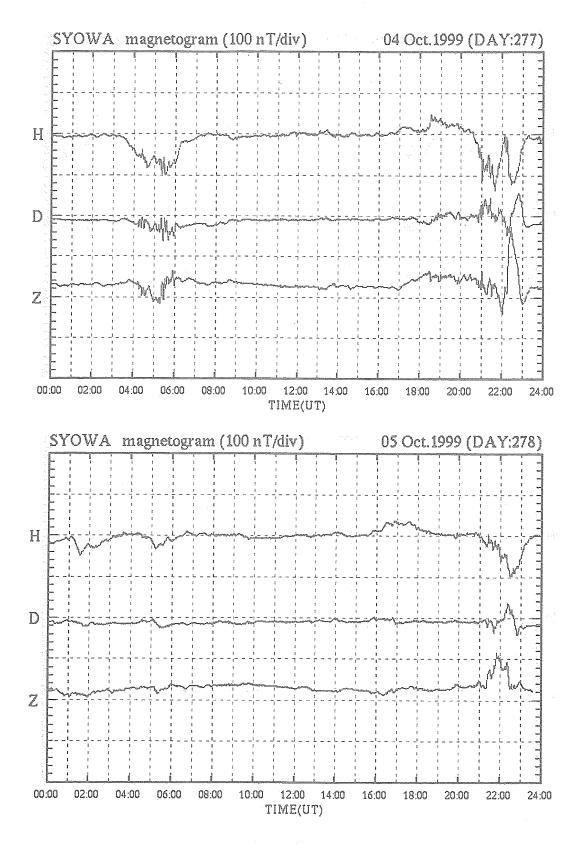


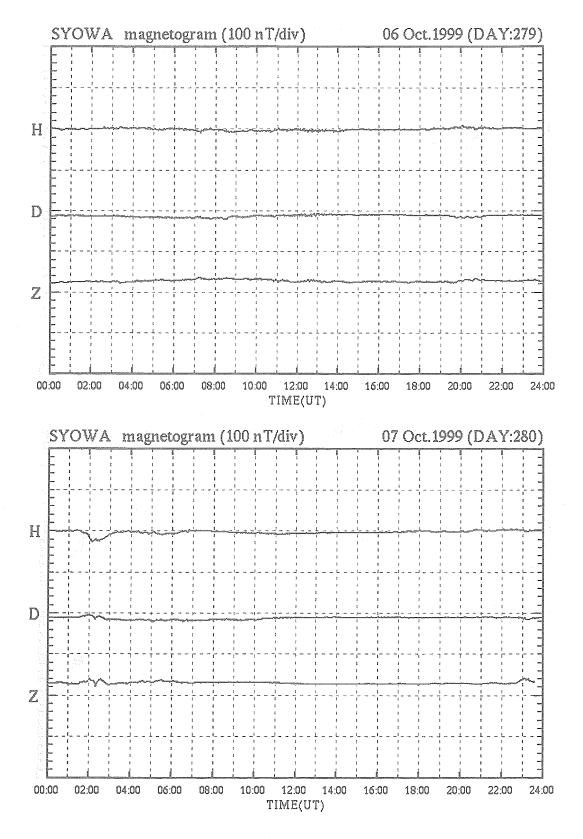


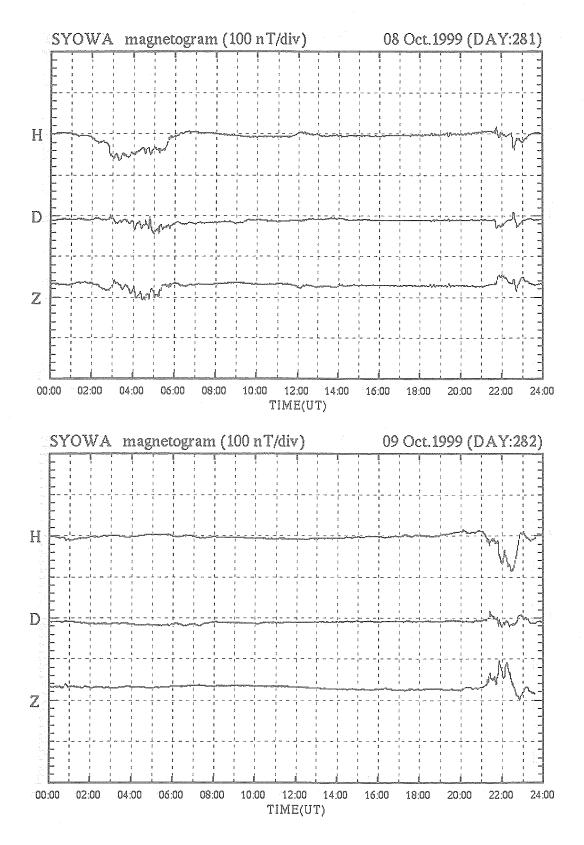
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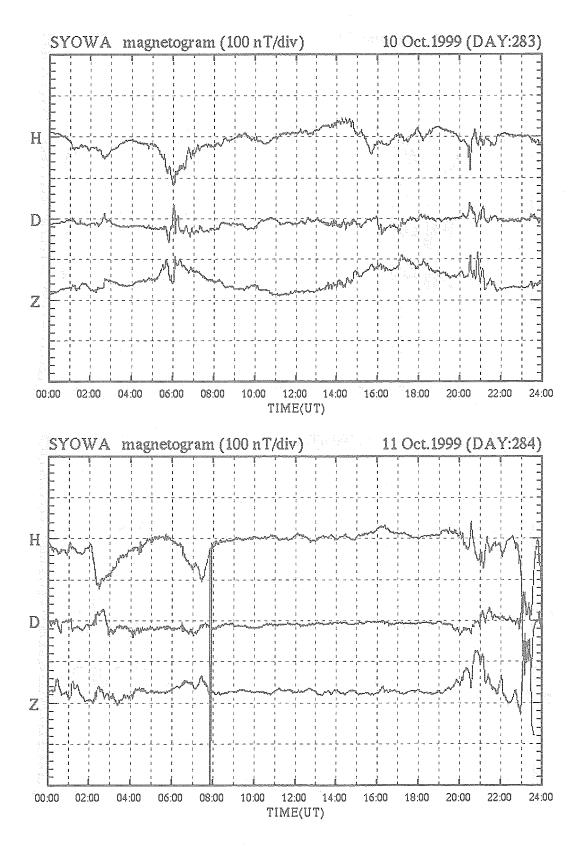


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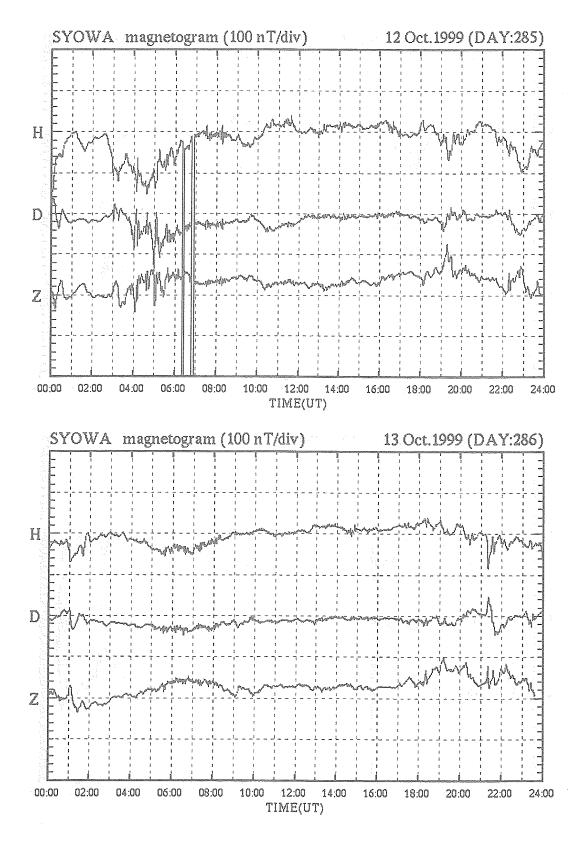


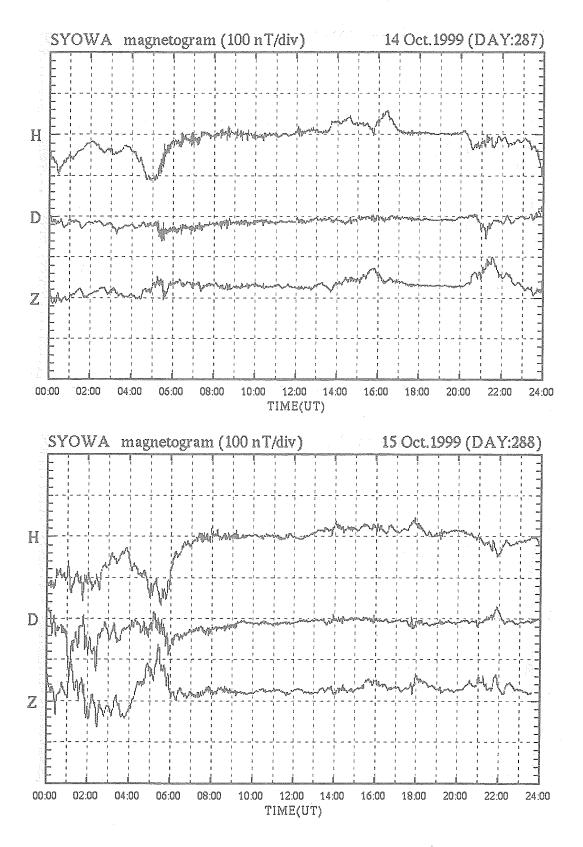


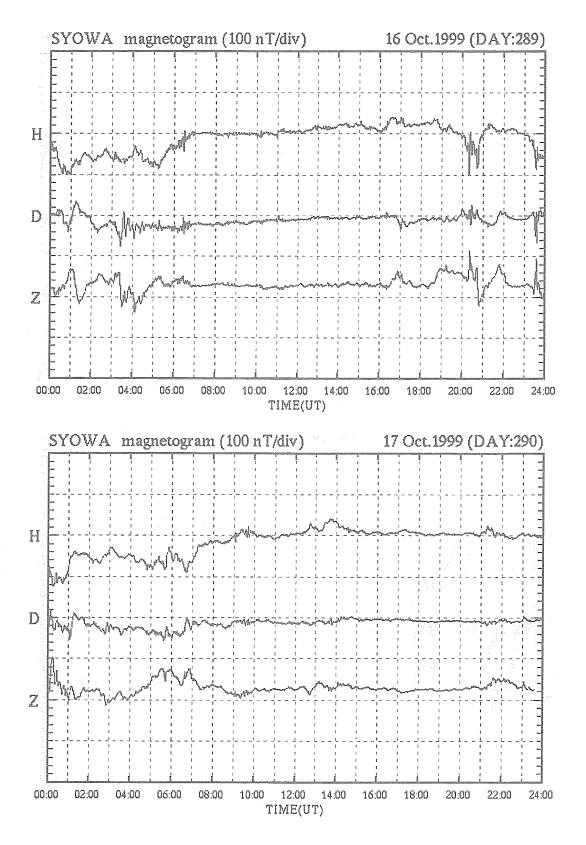


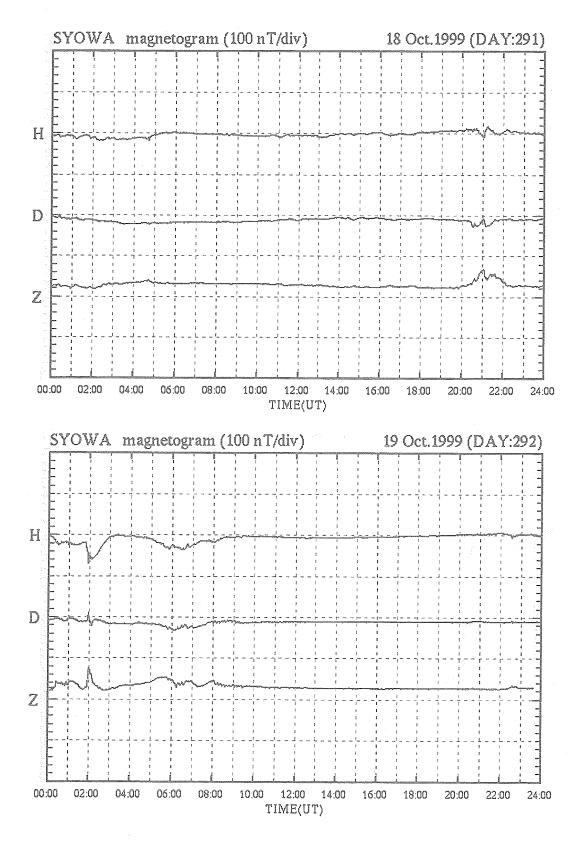


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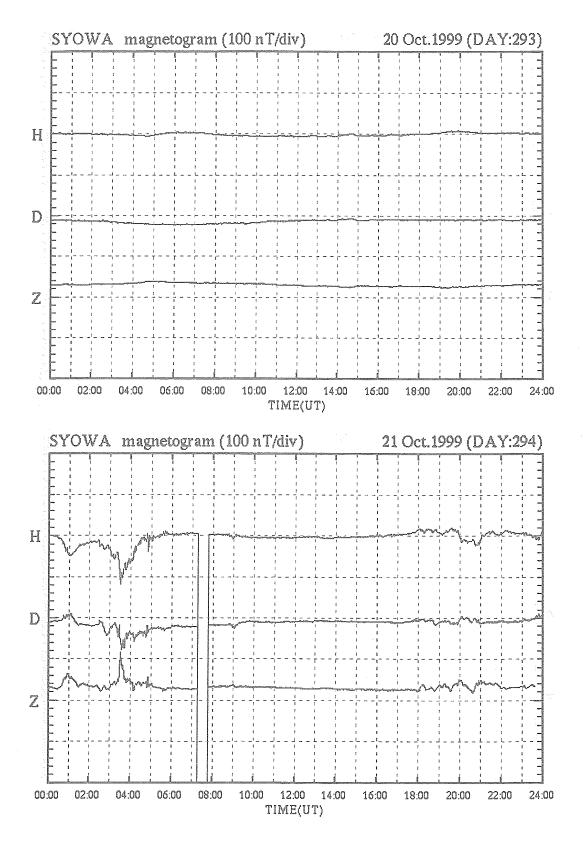


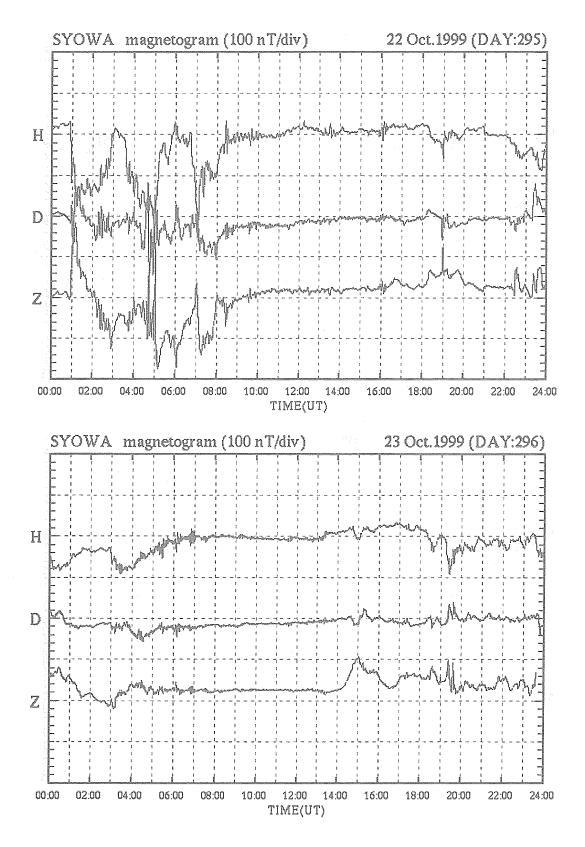


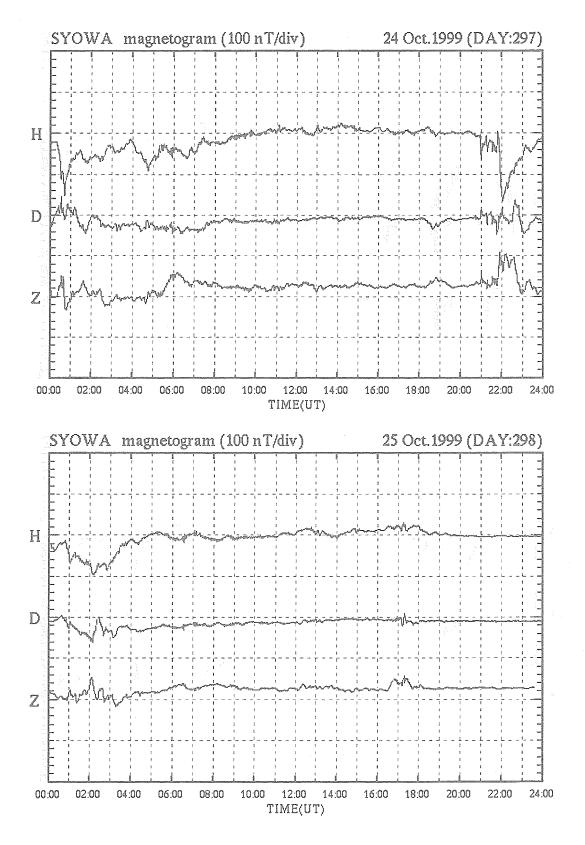




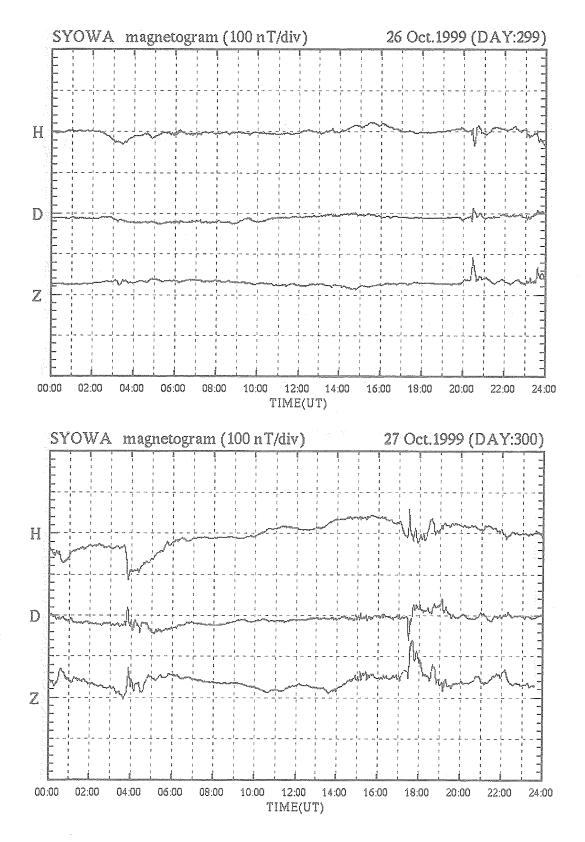
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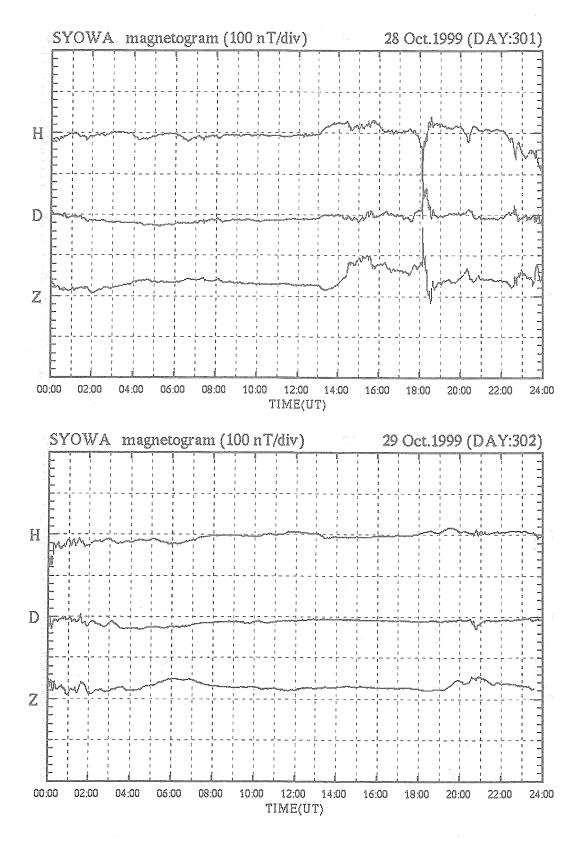


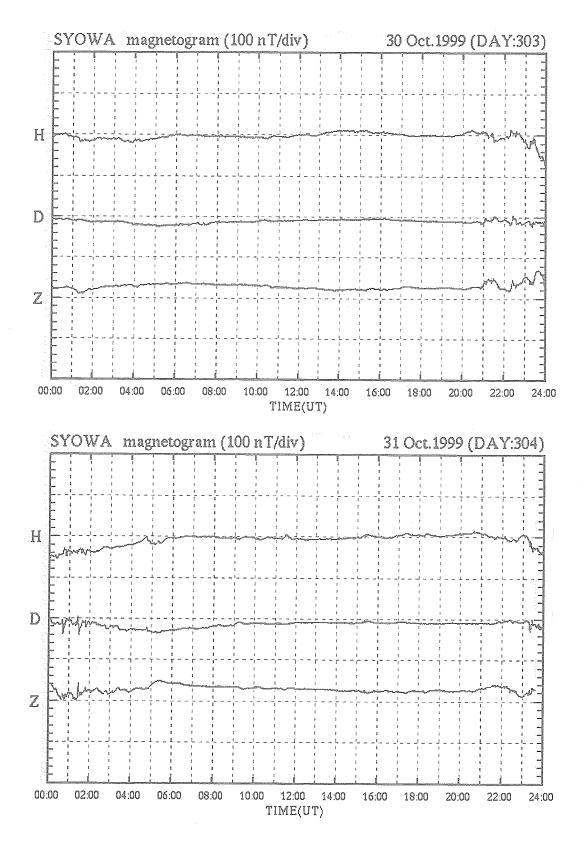


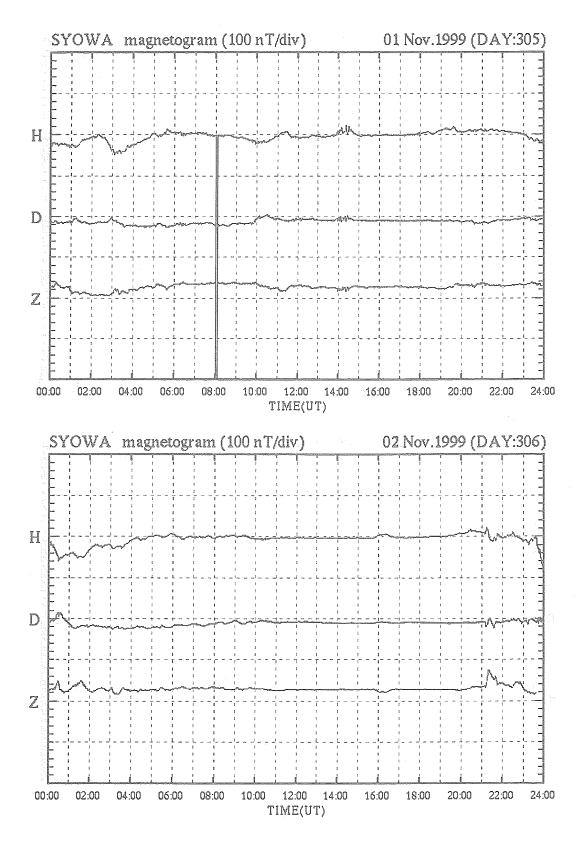
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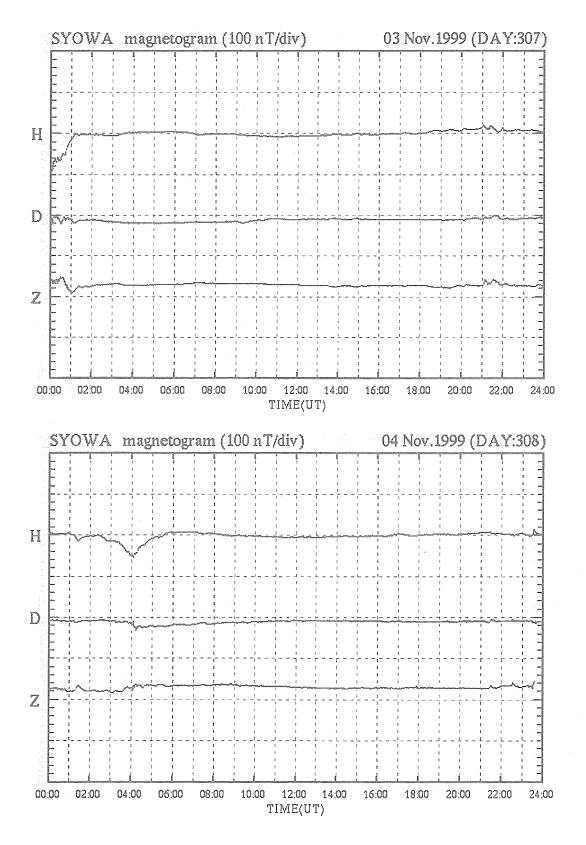


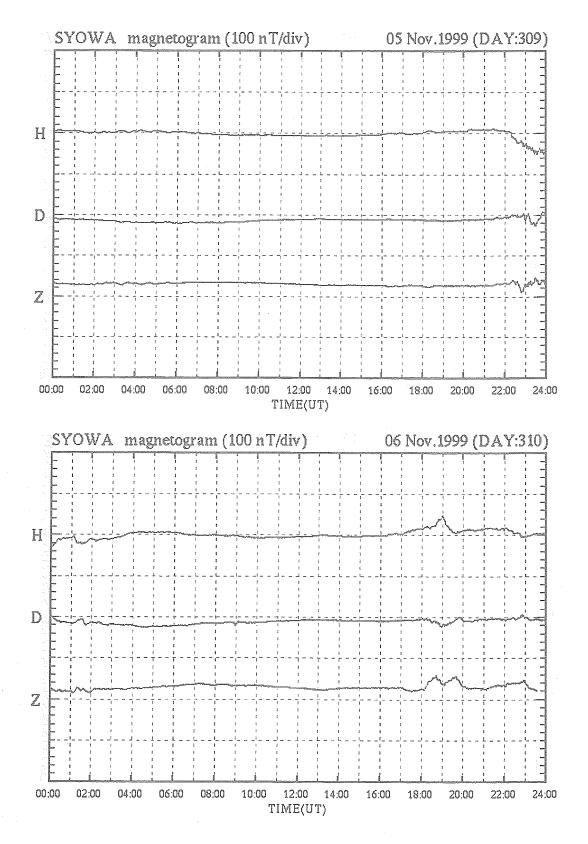
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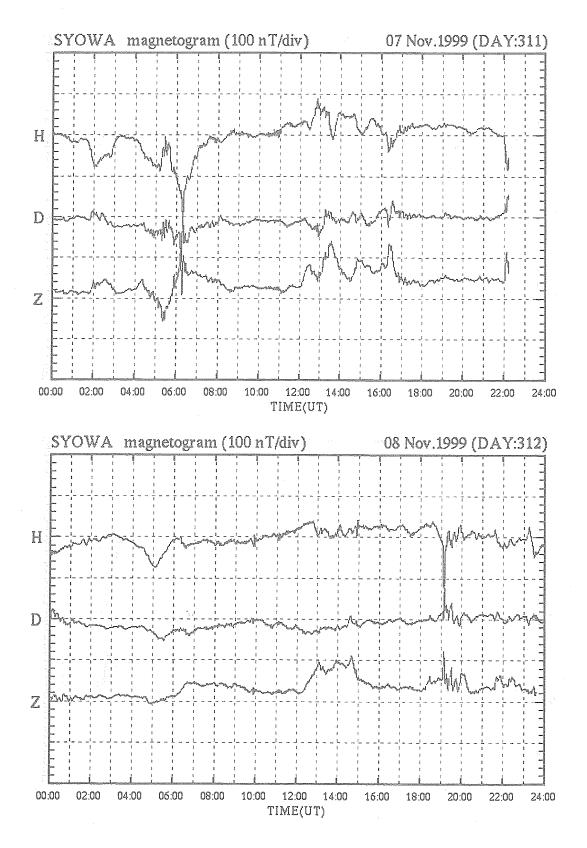


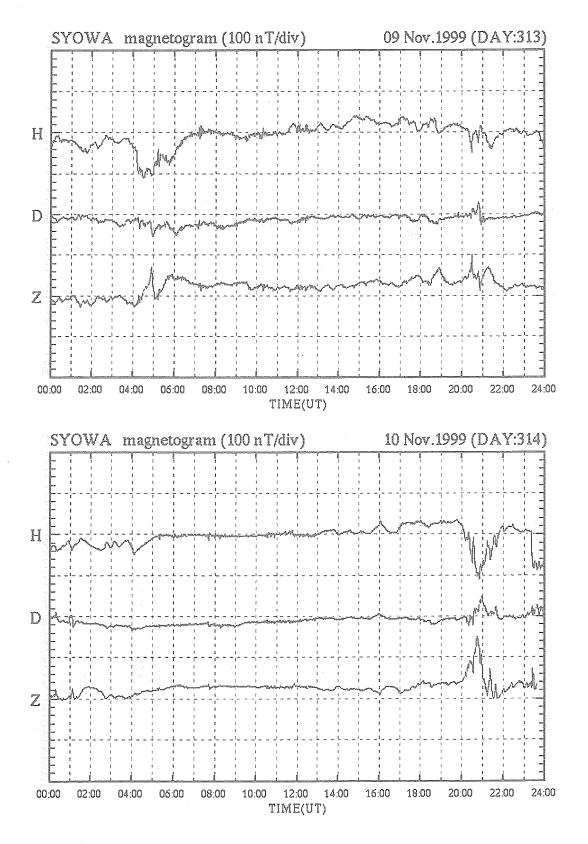


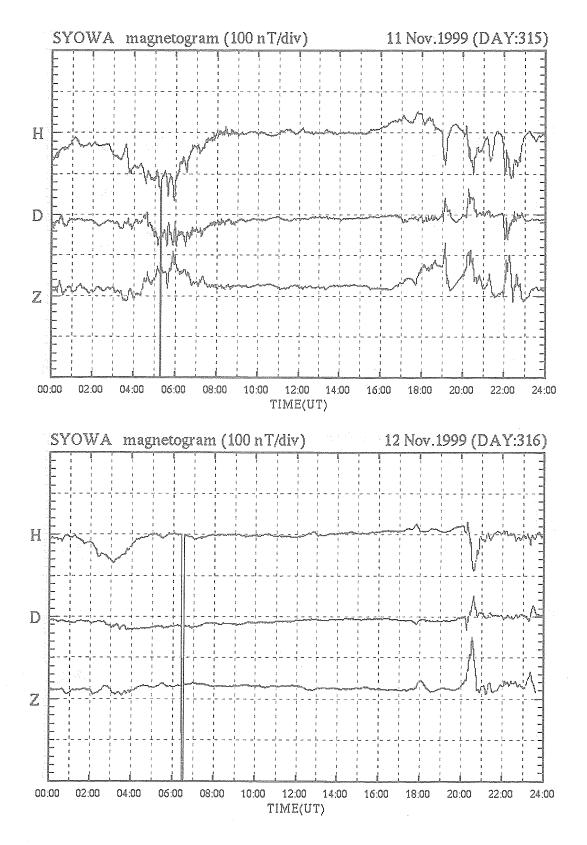


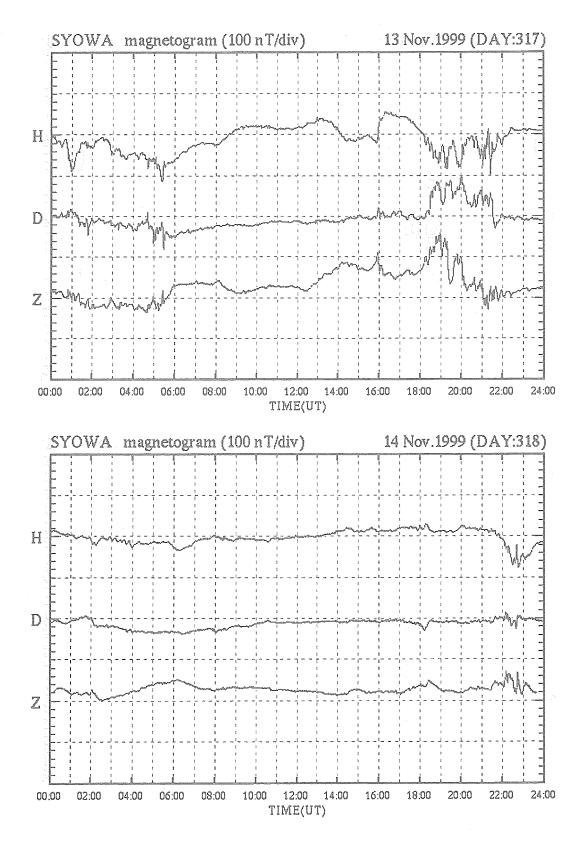


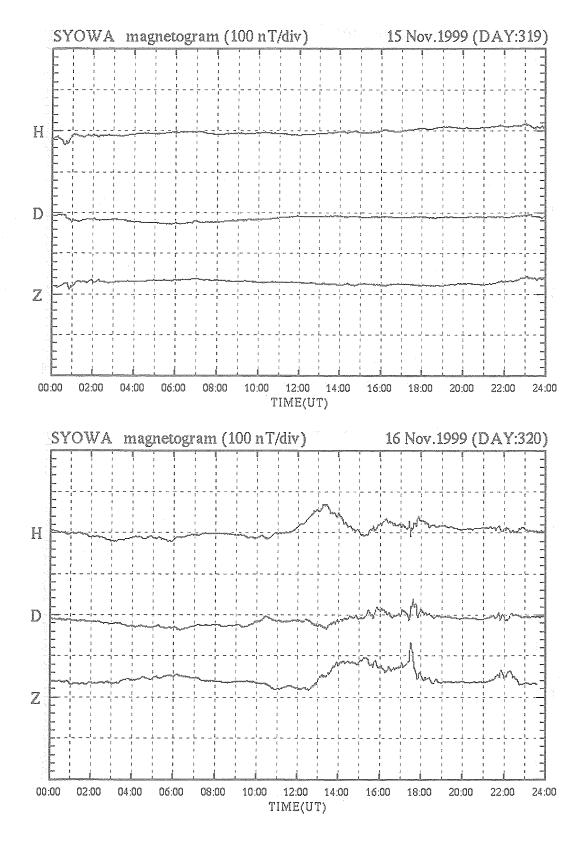
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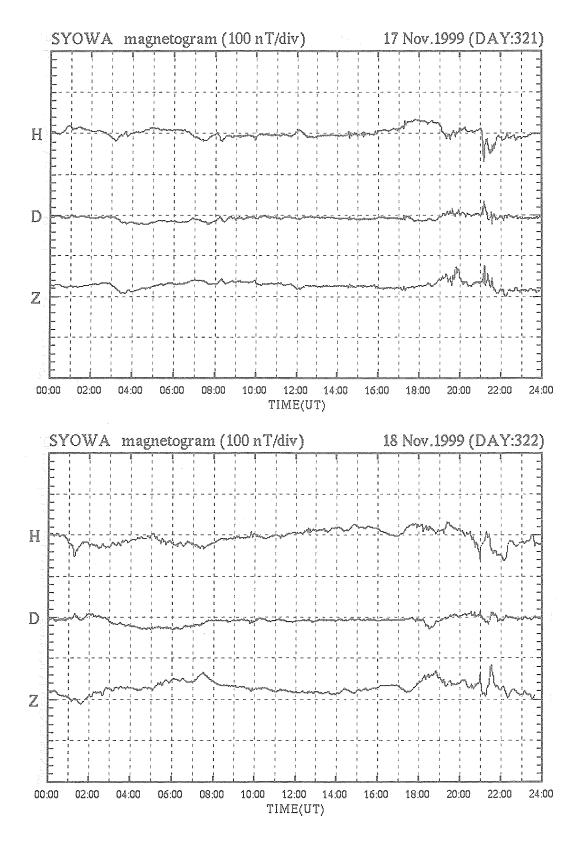


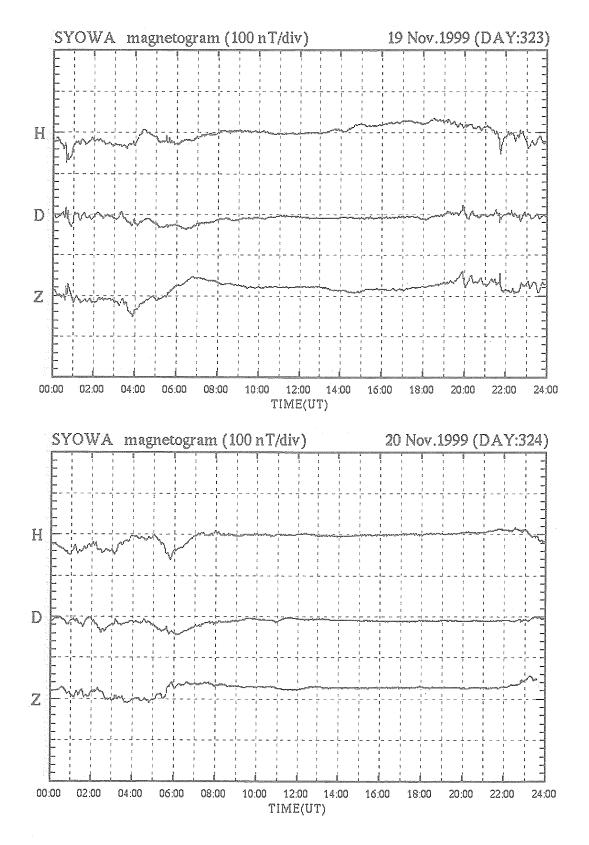


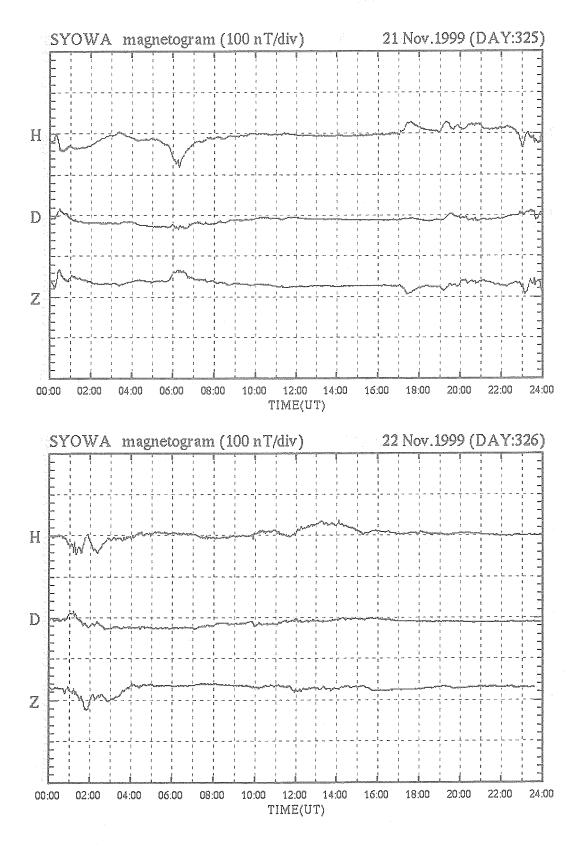


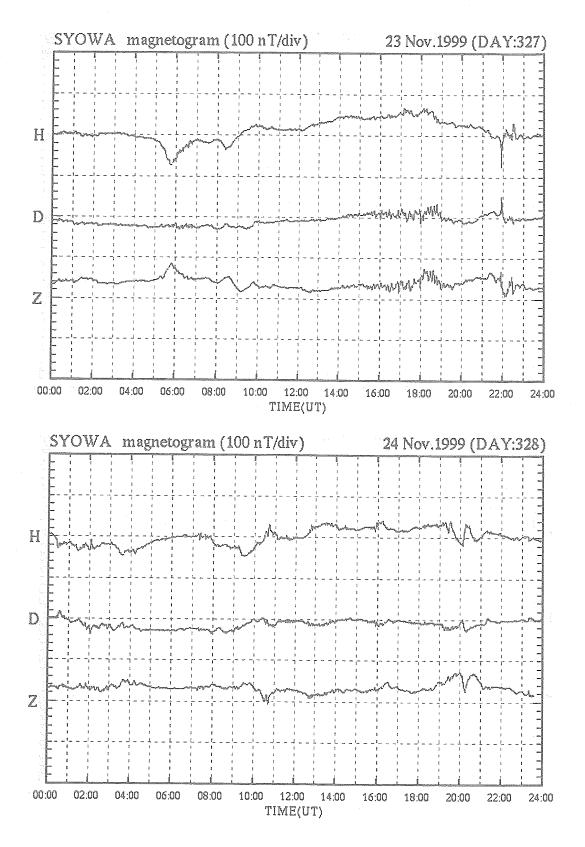


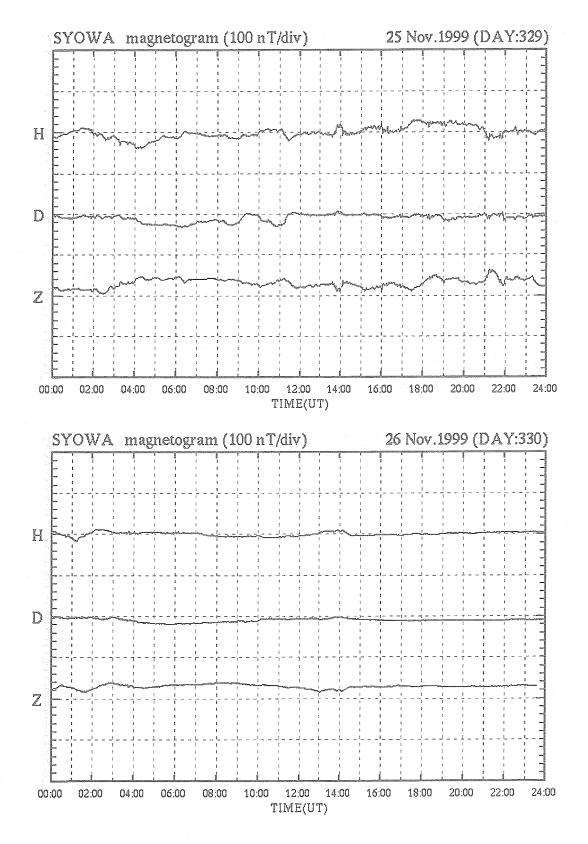




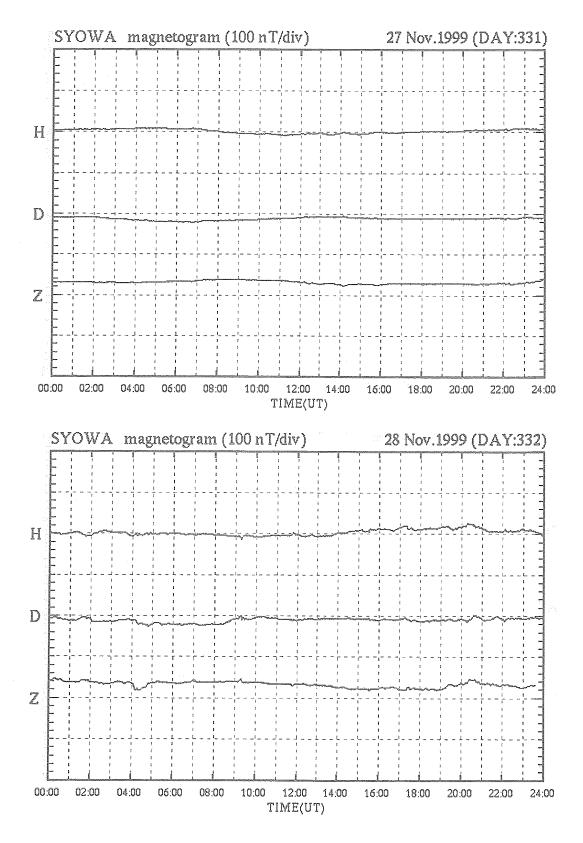


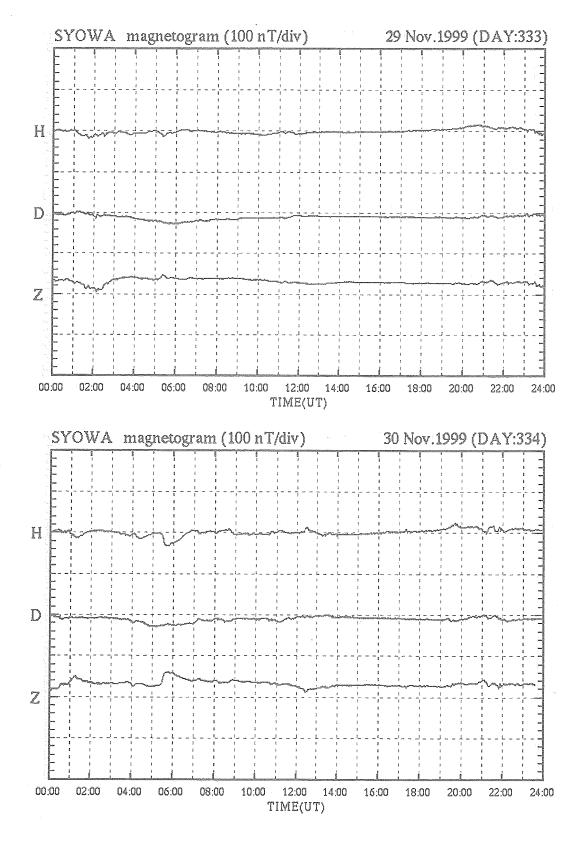


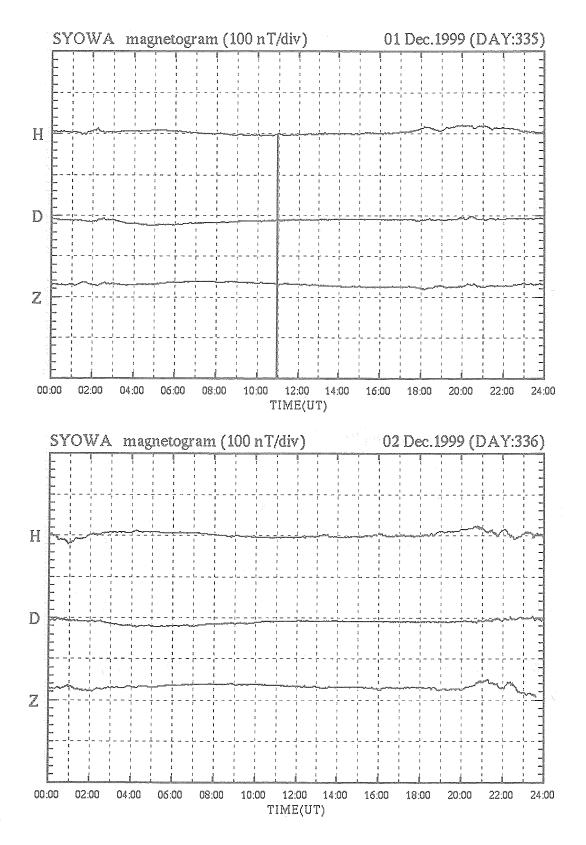


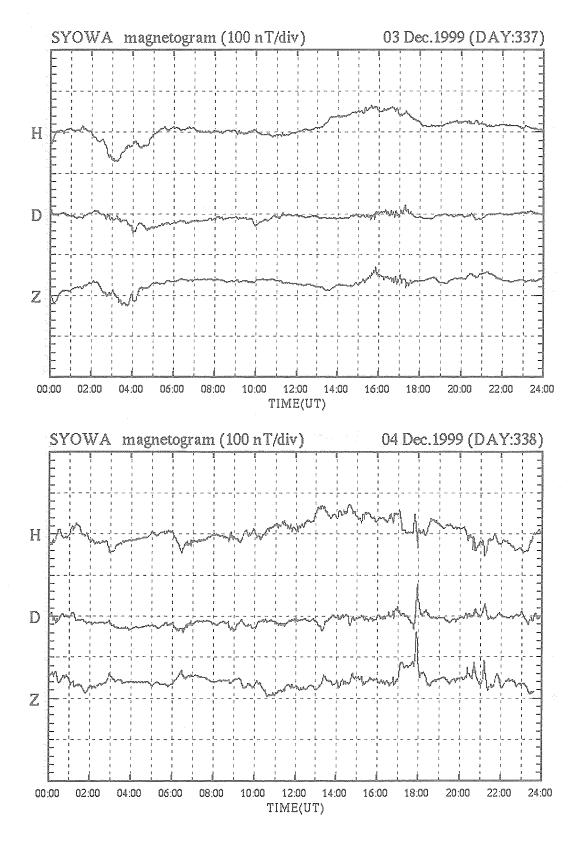


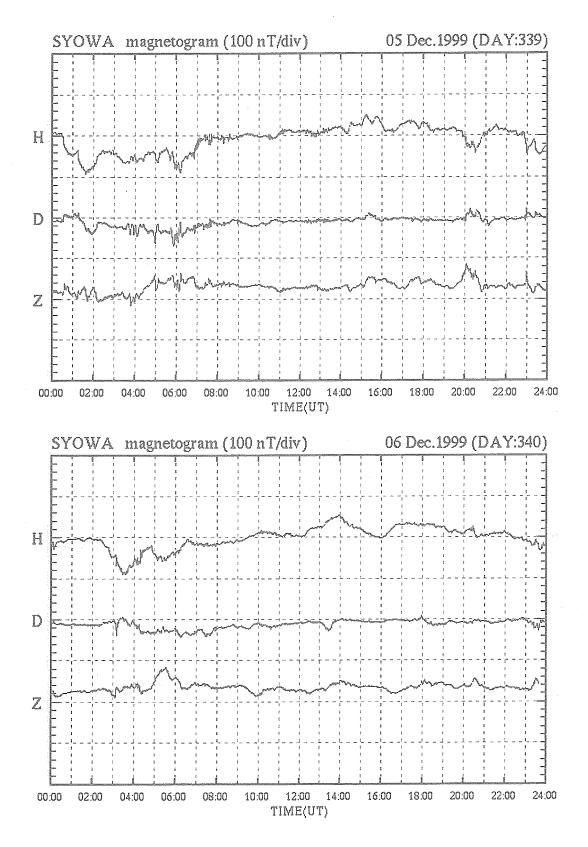
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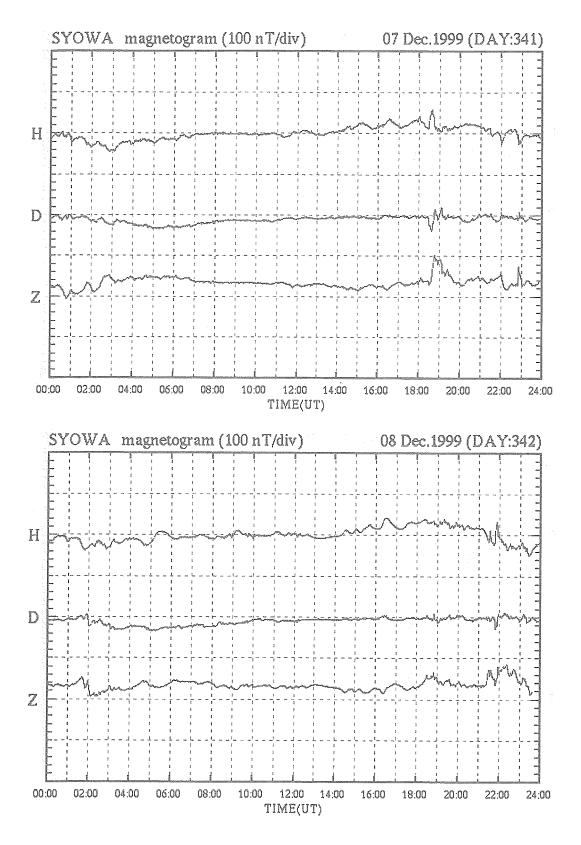




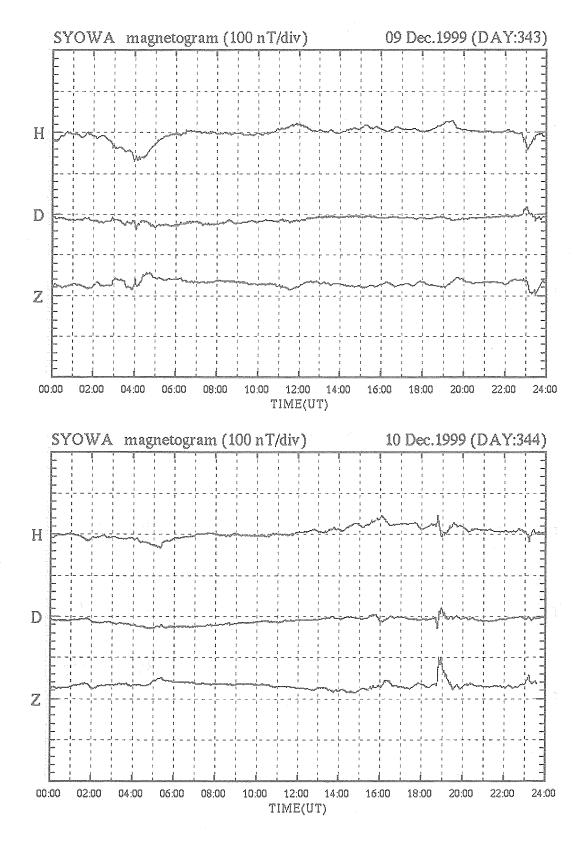




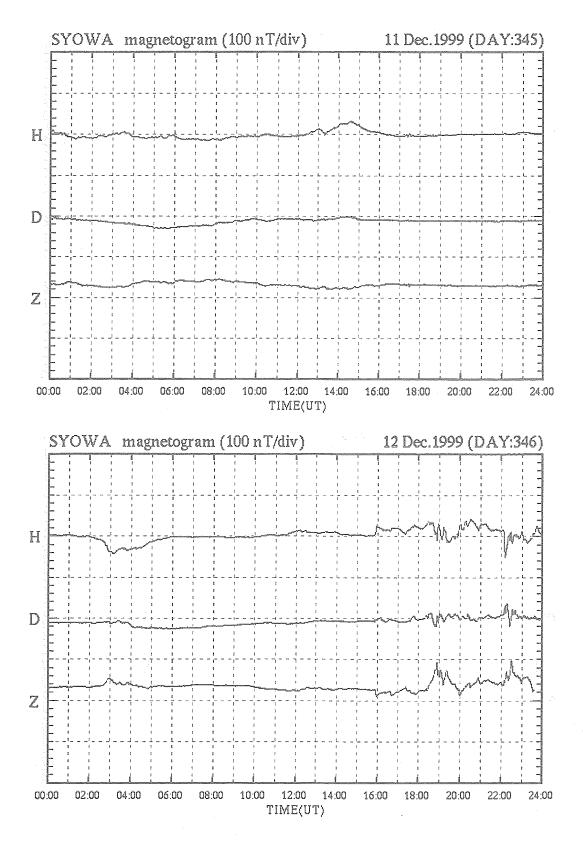




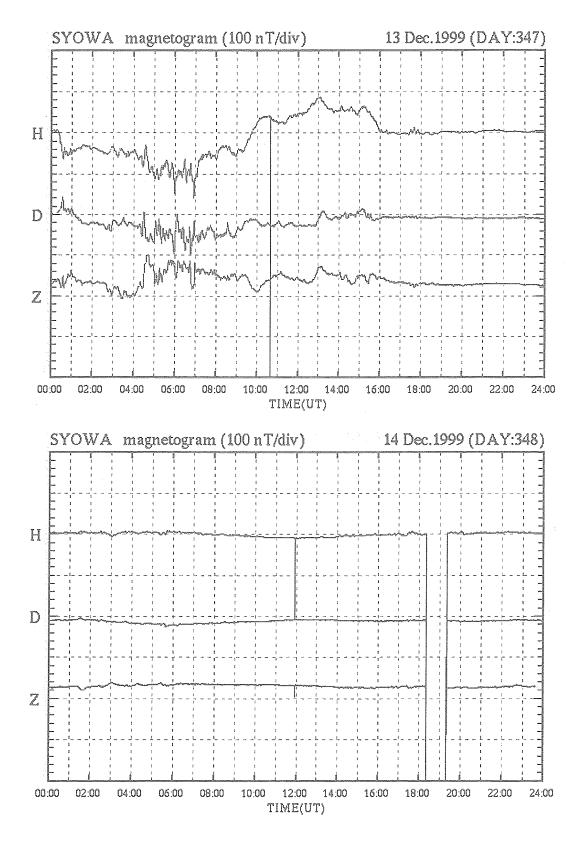
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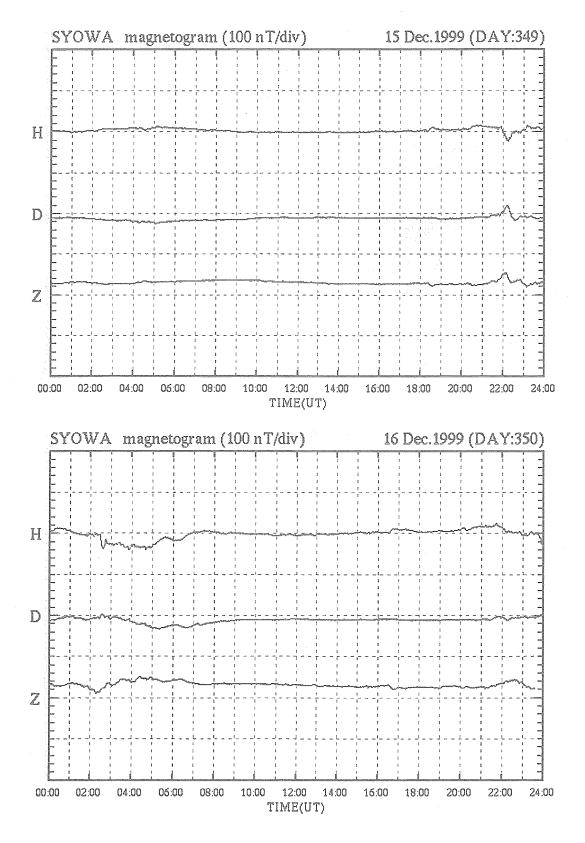


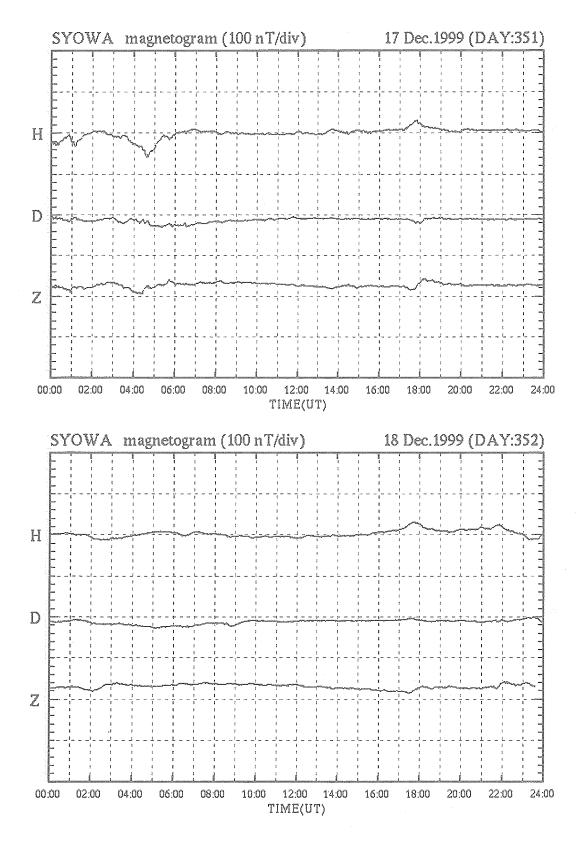
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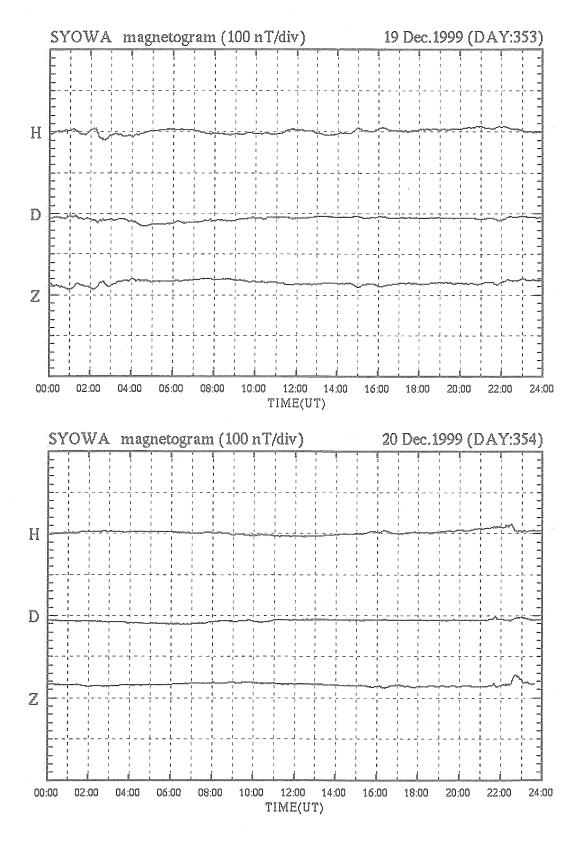


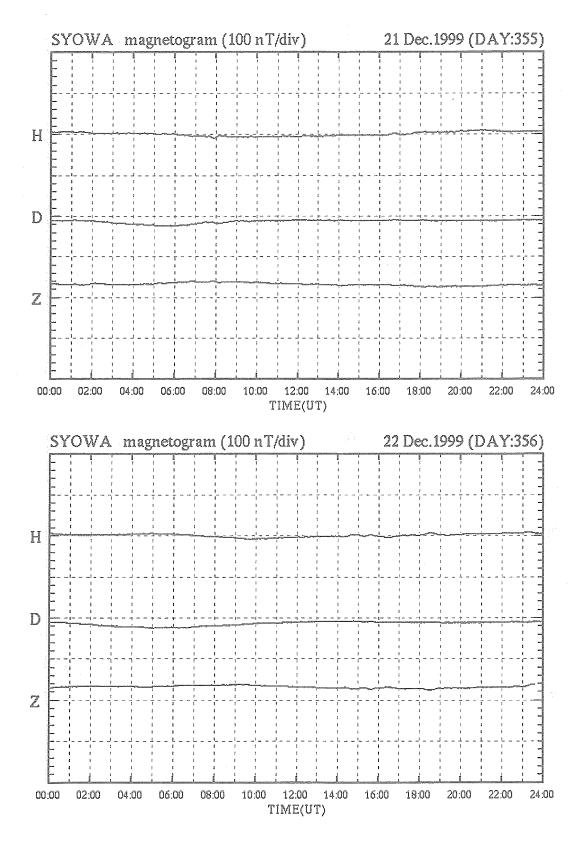
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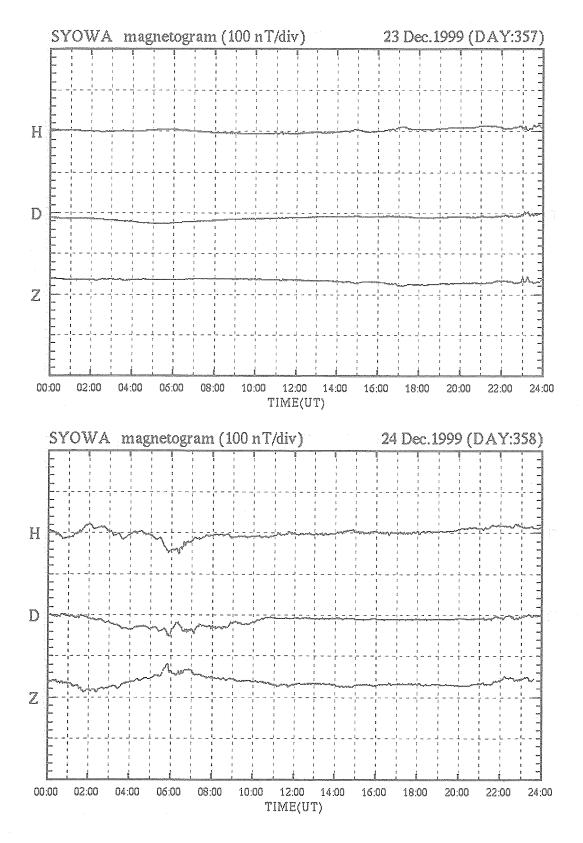




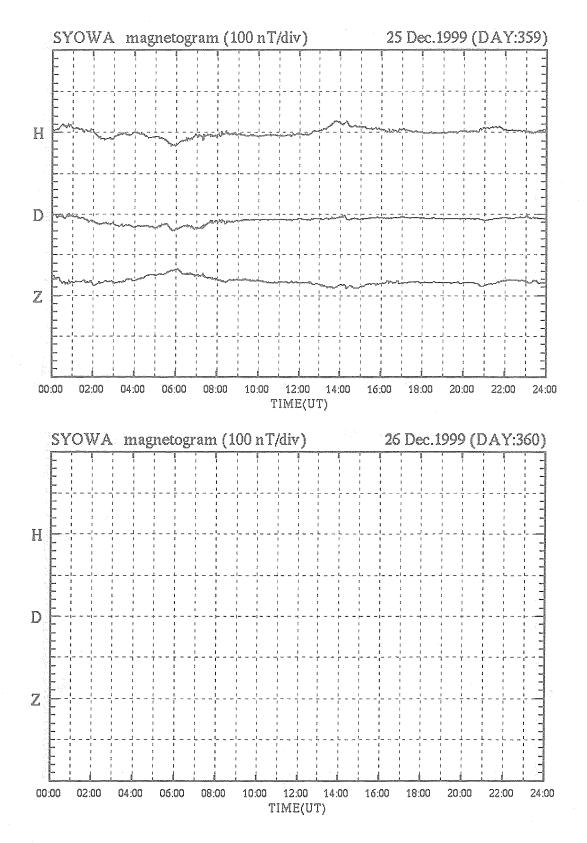


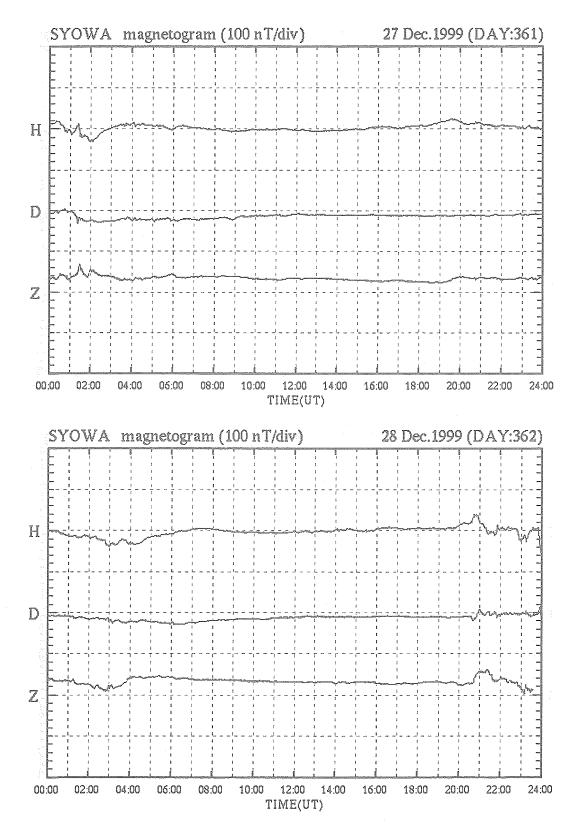


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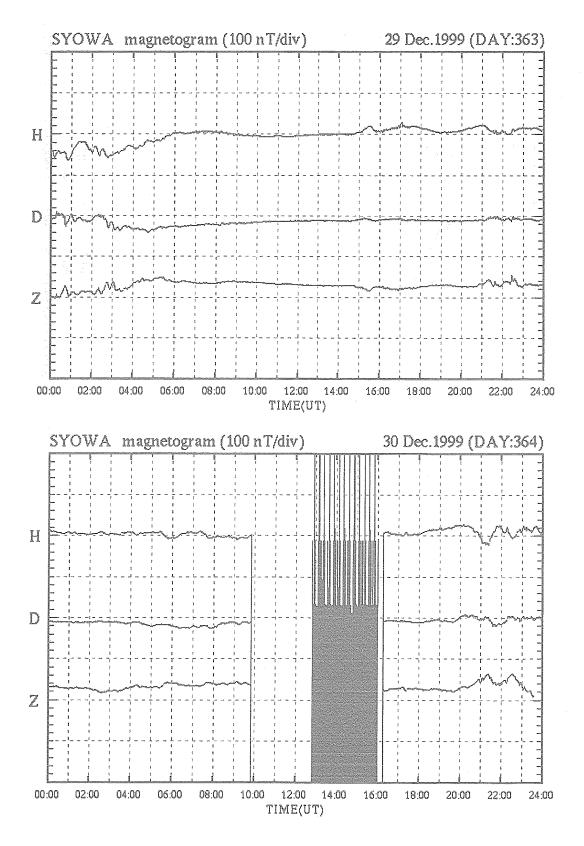


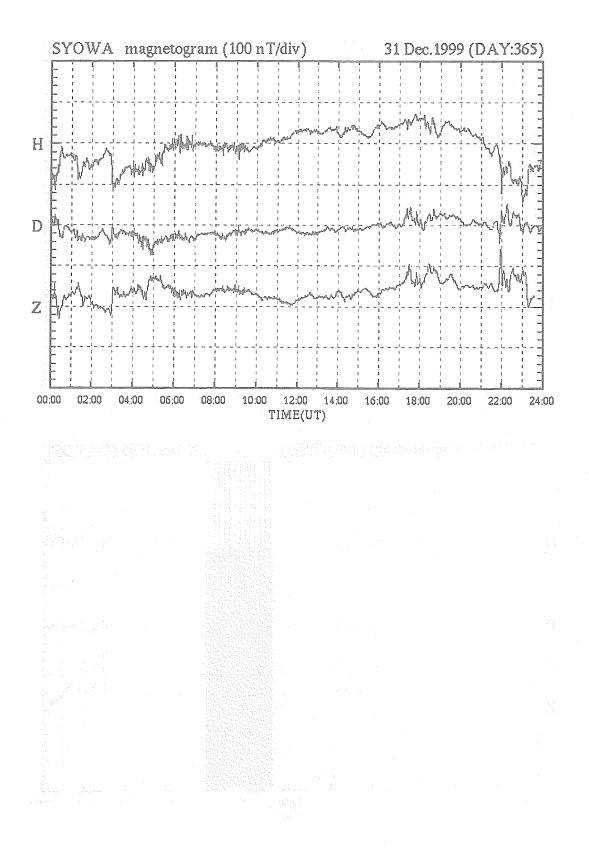
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